THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life it is the only remedy. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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THIRD EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of the Election of City Commissioner.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Opinion of Allison, P. J.

MAJ. DAVID P. WEAVER AWARDED THE OFFICE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—*The City Commissioner Contested Election Case—Decision in Facor of David P. Weaver.*—The Court this morning decided the celebrated City Commissioner contested election case of Weaver vs. Given, decreeing that David P. Weaver was duly elected to the office of City Commissioner on the second Tuesday of October last.

It would have been well, we think, if they had further decided that Mr. Given should bear all the innumerable expenses which have been incurred in contesting successfully his fraudulent attempt to force himself into an official position to which he was not elected by the people. The opinion of the Court, delivered by the President Judge, is as follows:—

In the Matter of the Contested Election and Return of John Given to the Office of City Commissioner.—Allison, P. J.

This case, as it stands before the Court upon the testimony which has been taken by the respondent, John Given, and the rebutting testimony of the petitioner, is ripe for final judgment, if, upon the consideration of that testimony, we should be of the opinion that it is not our duty to send the case back to the Examiner to take further proofs, under the specifications contained in the answer, which charge that in the several election divisions therein mentioned the directory provisions of the election laws have been to a great extent disregarded and omitted, and which contain also charges of gross misconduct and official misbehavior on the part of the officers of the said election divisions.

The respondent asked to be allowed to prove the truth of the allegations therein contained, in support of his claim, to have excluded from the general return the entire vote of the election divisions enumerated in the answer, in which gross frauds and irregularities are asserted to have been committed.

For the reasons assigned in the opinion of the Court upon the motion to quash the answer, we have held the hand of the respondent, in so far as to prevent his taking testimony in support of these allegations, until he should first have exhibited his proofs of positive and specific frauds in the vote cast or returned for David P. Weaver at the election in October last, which, in his answer, he asserts to be more than sufficient to overbalance Weaver's majority, after the rejection of the army vote, and which he claimed to have deducted from the aggregate return for Weaver.

We then said, it the respondent can successfully attack any considerable number of votes cast for David P. Weaver, so as to approach his majority, based on a calculation which excluded the army vote from the count, and which, as the case then stood, gave to Weaver an apparent majority of 607, we will then be prepared to open the door for an examination into charges of official misconduct on the part of the officers of the election. The question which we are now required first to consider is, the one thus reserved. What does the evidence as now presented demand at our hands?—a decision on the proofs as they have been submitted? or ought we to advance to the investigation of charges of official misconduct to which we have referred? To the opinion which we expressed on the motion to quash we still adhere, that the bold and flagrant fraud connected with the army vote, which was established beyond successful contradiction or reasonable question, required us to hold that nothing short of proof of fraud equally specific and direct ought to be weighed by the Court as a set-off to a deliberately planned system of wholesale forgery, which, before the Return Judges, overthrew the real majority of Weaver, as it appeared upon the face of the returns of the home vote, and gave the election to Given by a majority of 322.

We said to the respondent that a forgery, so gross and extensive in its character, so defiant in its assault upon the expressed will of the people, and so successful in its intended purpose, when detected and exposed by the clearest evidence, which was wholly uncontradicted, ought not to be allowed to be turned aside or overcome, except by the establishment of other frauds—plain, palpable, and direct—affecting a sufficient number of votes to change the result, which would be reached if the case rested where the exclusion of the military vote placed it. Our language was—"If this cannot be done, we are of the opinion that evidence should not, in a case like this one, be allowed to be gone into, with the view of establishing certain allegations, from which we are to be asked to *infer* fraud."

An examination of the evidence taken before the Examiner, with the exception of that portion of it which attacks a small number of votes clearly proved to be fraudulent, satisfies us that it falls far short of the prescribed standard. To a very large extent, it is made up of the testimony of searchers, who were sent to make inquiry for the persons whose names were found on the lists of voters, as they were returned by the officers of the election.

This kind of evidence was first allowed to be introduced in a contest of this character, in Mann's case, where, after long and earnest discussion, it was decided that it was an item of proof, that although it was liable to the objection of being hearsay testimony, yet from the necessities of the case it was proper to allow the results of such an examination and search to be submitted, along with other evidence in the cause, to the consideration of the Court, and to be judged of by the intrinsic evidence of its worth in each election contest as it should be presented.

But in the final opinion in Mann's case, Judge Thompson says: "We consider the evidence as to residence, as derived from the canvassers on both sides, and from the assessors, as too unreliable to form the basis of a decision."

The whole number of votes cast for or returned for the contestant, which are sought to be attacked by the evidence produced by the respondent, other than the testimony of the canvassers, fall short, as we compute them, of seventy votes, leaving all that remains of the entire number, whose honesty or legality was in any way impeached, to rest upon the testimony of the searchers, which, as we have seen, was held by the Court, in the case in which the precedent was established for the introduction of this character of evidence, to be too unreliable of itself to form the basis of a decision.

The number of votes claimed by the respondent to stand impeached, mainly by the testimony of the canvassers, is as follows:—

In the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward	125
In the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward	180
In the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward	300
In the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward	194
Making a total of	799
To which add fraudulent votes for Weaver from steamship *Princeton*	5
Also votes in the Sixth and Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward over return, claimed to have been proved	11
Together numbering	815
From which is to be taken four votes credited in general return to Given, but not proved in the Seventh of Fourth and Fourth of Twenty-fifth Wards, and there remain of the votes thus attacked by Given	811
Deduct from this Weaver's majority, with the army vote cast out	607
Which will give to Given, on this basis of calculation, a majority of	204
To overcome this apparent majority of the persons whom the canvassers reported not found Weaver produced before the Examiner	226
Add to this the number whose residence was proved by witnesses called for that purpose	55
Making together	281
Deduct from this number of 281 votes Given's apparent majority, as exhibited by the report of the canvassers	204
Leaves Weaver in a majority of	77

This is stating the question at issue between the contestant and the respondent, in the strongest aspect possible in favor of the respondent, upon the case as it now stands before the Court. It takes for granted that all the persons not found in the inquiry made for them, whose names are returned as having voted at the last election in the disputed election divisions, other than those who were produced by or accounted for by the contestant, were illegal voters, or that the return as to them is false and fraudulent.

But we are very far from having arrived at any such conclusion; it is one thing to question, or impeach, or attack a vote or a return of votes, but it is a very different matter to prove that which successfully overthrows such vote or return.

In the above statement we set down as proved against the contestant, every vote to which the evidence of the respondent is attempted to be applied in support of the allegation that it is fraudulent, and having done this he is still in a clear minority of seventy-seven votes.

In the calculation of the respondent, he does not take into the count of votes to be deducted from the searchers' report, the number of persons proved before the Examiner as residing in the several election divisions, by witnesses called to testify to the fact of residence, from their personal knowledge. This he calls hearsay evidence, and on this ground rejects it as not sufficient to establish the conclusion of fact.

But it is a misapplication of the term hearsay, to apply it to evidence of this description. Hearsay evidence, accurately defined, is the evidence of one, who relates not what he knows of his own knowledge, but what he has heard from others. The fact of residence in a particular place may be as well known to a witness called to prove such fact as it can be known to the person whose residence is in dispute. And the knowledge of the fact sought to be established may be, and generally is, wholly independent of what any one may have communicated to the witness. The votes proved by this kind of evidence must, therefore, be taken into the calculation as having been established by legal and competent testimony.

This calculation gives to the respondent everything to which he has set up a claim, as having been proved in his favor by the evidence taken in support and in contradiction of the allegations of fraud contained in his answer, when in fact that evidence, except as it applies to the comparatively few cases of actual fraud, establishes nothing upon which a judgment of the Court could be safely rested.

Take from the 799 votes attacked in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Fourth Ward, and the Fourth of the Twenty-fifth Ward, all that are in any way affected by other evidence, stated at more than their full number of 70 votes, and it leaves over 700 votes, having nothing to support their standing in the cause, as proof for the respondent, except the unsatisfactory and unreliable testimony of the canvassers. This kind of evidence, in its best aspect, insufficient of itself, in a majority of instances, to prove the actual non-residence of a voter, is shown by the testimony of the contestant to be, in this cause, entitled to but little credit; 226 of the persons who could not be found by the canvassers were brought before the Examiner to prove their residence in their respective election divisions, and the residences of fifty-five others were sworn to by witnesses, who claimed to have personal knowledge of the facts of which they testified. The evidence shows the canvass was conducted not in the most careful manner, as the following table will prove. Of the voters who could not be found by the searchers it was shown that:—

	Years.		Years.
1 lived in the division	40	7 lived in the division	15
2 " "	39	12 " "	14
1 " "	27	14 " "	12
1 " "	25	3 " "	11
2 " "	24	6 " "	10
2 " "	23	11 " "	9
2 " "	22	10 " "	8
3 " "	21	5 " "	7
6 " "	20	8 " "	6
2 " "	19	12 " "	5
7 " "	18	9 " "	4
7 " "	17	24 " "	3
8 " "	16	9 " "	2

A number of these persons testified that they owned the properties in which they lived, and others that their names and business appeared on signs on their houses.

These facts show how little credit ought be attached to that which constitutes the chief support of the respondent's case, and upon which he asks to be allowed to advance beyond the bounds to which the former order of the Court restricted him. But we think that he has utterly failed to make out a case which requires us, or in which it would be right, to protract the hearing, by allowing time for testimony, which it before us, and added to that already taken, would not change or affect our opinion of what the final judgment of the Court should be.

In reaching this conclusion we desire to express ourselves, in the strongest manner possible, as intending in no degree to shake or lessen the force of what was said in the opinion of the Court in the Mann and Cassidy contest, as to the right and the propriety, in a proper case, of going into an examination of charges of gross misconduct of the officers conducting an election. And to repeat, and adopt it as the opinion of the Court at this time, "that such conduct is, and ought to be, a subject of consideration, as connected with the investigation of election frauds."

And we also reaffirm the opinion then announced, that where the entire proceedings connected with the conduct of an election are so tarnished by the fraudulent and negligent acts of the officers charged with the performance of the most solemn and responsible duties, so that the returns are not intelligible, or the election, because of such fraudulent conduct, is rendered unreliable in such a case, it may become obligatory on the Court to throw out from the general return the entire return of such election division. Nor do we intend to be understood as overlooking or questioning the principle upon which that case was decided, namely, to treat as fraudulent the names of unassessed voters which appear upon the lists kept as a record of the persons voting at an election, when the proportion of unassessed names is largely in excess of what is usual and common; where the elections are fairly and honestly conducted; and where they are kept in entire disregard of the requirements which the law prescribes for this class of voters. If the badges of legality are wanting in respect to persons who, *prima facie*, are not entitled to vote, and they appear in undue proportion on the lists of voters, we will not hesitate to adopt the course pursued in Mann's case, and reject all such votes unless by proof they are shown to be legal.

And this course upon both of these grounds would have been adopted, in this case, if the introduction into it of the fraudulent army vote had not made the principles ruled in Mann's case inapplicable to the one now before us.

In our judgment, it would be unequal, and therefore unfair, as a rule of evidence, to permit a fraud like that which deprived the contestant of an office, to which he was clearly entitled by the regular and legitimate returns, which defrauded the people of their elect official to be balanced or weighed, much more to allow it to be overborne, by evidence of a greatly inferior grade. The mere inference or legal deduction from the premises mentioned, and upon which the respondent rests his case, cannot be set off against the proof of flagrant crime, the benefit of which has inured to the respondent, and by which the contestant has been unjustly kept from that which rightfully belongs to him.

For the reasons above stated, and upon the evidence before us, IT BECOMES OUR DUTY TO DECIDE THAT DAVID P. WEAVER WAS DULY ELECTED CITY COMMISSIONER ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER LAST.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

The Latest Official Gazette—Paris Modes for July—New styles for Dresses and Dress Goods—The Novelties in Bonnets, Etc.

From the Paris Le Follet.

We are happy to announce a decided reactionary movement towards simplicity of attire. There can be no question that luxury in dress has, of late, been indulged in to an alarming excess. It is, therefore, gratifying to observe that the leaders of fashion now show a decided inclination to allow the judiciously elegant to replace the merely expensive. We no longer see toilets covered and sparkling with gold and silver, these theatrical ornaments having given place to ribbons, flowers, laces, etc. The materials most in vogue at the present moment are tenos, mohair, alpaca, and a great variety of fancy materials, such as sultane, which is a mixture of silk and wool. Foulards are, of course, immensely in request. There is, perhaps, no fabric so much worn. It is made in endless varieties of quality and style, so as to suit the taste and means of every one. Moire antiques, *pout de soie*, thick taffetas, and such heavy materials, only suitable for colder weather, all have to give place to the foulard. *Gase de Chambery, mousselin de soie*, and other very thin and expensive materials, are reserved for indoor or evening wear. White toilets are made in all fabrics, and have one great advantage—by changing the color of the ornaments, or the style of their disposition, one can always give them a new appearance with very little expense or trouble.

The skirts of all dresses, let the material be what they may, are cut on the bias. In case of their being muslins, or equally thin fabrics, the back breadth is not gored. The slope of the side breadths is, of course, put to the back, as it would be under any circumstances. Indoor dresses and toilettes de visite have very long trains, and are sloped round the bottom of the skirt, and excessively plain at the hips. Bodies also are not so very short-waisted as they were a little time since; in fact, the efforts made by a misguided few to introduce an eccentric style of dress have failed, and the short waists and long, trailing dresses, clinging round the feet, are confined to those who do not hesitate to make any sacrifice of taste and appearance in order to attract attention or look different from others.

A few weeks ago, ladies who could afford to wear nine or ten flounced muslin petticoats, discontinued their crinolines; of course this made but very slight difference in the circumference either at the bottom or top of the skirt, as all these petticoats were so gored as to be quite plain on the hips. The weather is now so warm that so great a weight of skirts would be unbearable; therefore, at the present moment, under thin dresses, one thick petticoat and two thin ones are worn over a small crinoline, under thick skirts two petticoats, the one next the cage being always white. There are two forms of crinoline worn—one round and rather short, for out-of-door dresses when looped up; the other rather larger, and with a train, for indoor dress or when the skirt is allowed to rest on the ground.

The petticoats now are so much shown that they are generally more ornamented than the dresses. For morning toilets, they are generally made either of the same material as the dress and paletot, or of cashmere, the color of the ornaments on the dress. For more dressy occasions the petticoats are made of white or colored silk. The white petticoats worn under thin dresses are most elegant—little gauffered flounces edged with lace; perpendicular tucks, alternating with embroidered insertion or Cluny; medallions of embroidery or guipure, over colored ribbons; in short, every day introduces some new and elegant manner of trimming them. When the dress is looped over a petticoat for out-of-door wear, the petticoat should not touch the ground, but be merely a short distance from it. In some case the underskirt is made full length, with a train, but then it is intended for a double skirt, and not merely a petticoat.

The small black cashmere loose patelots, spotted with beads, are not now so elegant or so fashionable as the small circulars of the same material, ornamented with beads, or edged either with a bead fringe or a lace flounce.

Muslin and other thin dresses are generally accompanied by mantles of the same; these can be made either circular cloaks, only reaching just below the waist, or small paletots quite loose or demi-adjuete, according to the taste of the wearer. When made in these thin materials, the waistband should never be worn outside. For fetes or toilettes de visite black lace casaques, nearly tight-fitting, are more elegantly worn than the black lace shawl that has been so long in favor. Black silk mantles are not much worn; they are intended more for spring or autumn wear.

There is not much alteration in the form of bonnets; the Galette, Lamballe, and Fanchonette being most in favor. The latter is a very small "Fanchon," merely reaching to the chignon, not covering it; and slightly bent in front. The Lamballe is perfectly round, but slightly bent down at each side to the shape of the head, and generally has a Marie Stuart front. The Galette is also perfectly round, but quite flat, not in any way taking the form of the head.

There is a very slight difference in the form of hats; they are worn in almost all shapes and styles. Flowers seem to be preferred to feathers for trimming them, especially if they are intended for seaside wear. For morning hats, flowers would, of course, be too dressy. On these are worn small wings or straight feathers.

White bodies are of course more in request than ever, and are made in a variety of materials—cambric, foulard, alpaca, llama, and unbleached linen. For evening wear, thinner materials, such as Indian muslin, plain or embroidered. When made in these thin fabrics, they are generally arranged with Cluny or Valenciennes insertion over colored ribbon or velvet. We have seen some very pretty white muslin bodies, a corselet like the skirt is generally worn. They are made in a variety of forms, but undoubtedly the most elegant and *recherche* is the corselet Medici and pointed peplum all cut in one. This should be made in the color of the trimmings or patterns on the dress. The whole body must, of course, have the same colored trimmings.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

EXCITEMENT OVER CABINET CRISIS ABATING.

NO MORE RESIGNATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS THIS MONTH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Herald of to-day.

Contrary to all expectation, there is to-night absolutely nothing new to send you in regard to the condition of the Cabinet. No publicity is given to any determination in regard to the successor of Mr. DENISON, nor is it intimated that the Executive has any knowledge of the intention of other ministers to resign; yet common rumor seems to establish it that we are soon to have substantially, new Cabinet, and that the President will have a Cabinet more in harmony with himself than the present is supposed to be. It is currently reported that an intimation has been sent to Mr Stanton to the effect that his resignation would be accepted and there is strong ground for the statement that to morrow not only Stanton, but Speed as well, will send in their letters of withdrawal. I have this from a source that is entitled to credit. The same authority inclines me to say that Mr. Harlan will not resign at present unless compelled to do so, notwithstanding his acknowledged lack of sympathy with the policy of the Executive. The President seems inclined to improve the present crisis to entirely remodel his Cabinet. Stanton is the most obnoxious individual in it. His conduct in anticipating the wishes of the President in the matter of instructions to subordinate officers, his hostility to the President on the Paulding case, and his general policy of carrying his own personal prejudice into his official conduct, as well as his patent antagonism to the President on political questions, render it more desirable that he should withdraw than any other. The successor to Mr. Denison is yet unnamed, although popular opinion seems to settle upon Governor Randall as the man. There is no change in the surmises to-night as to the probable successors of other officers. General Grant will be assigned to the acting charge of the War Office in the event of Stanton's withdrawal, notwithstanding the friends of General Dix are pushing his name for the appointment as Secretary. Judge Browning will have the Interior Department. The Law Office seems to be undetermined. The feeble health of the President has doubtless had a tendency to delay the determination of these matters today; but it is asserted by those in a position to know, that to-morrow will witness a general revolution in the Cabinet organization.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Statements have been going freely to the press in regard to the intentions and plans of the President in the future, many of which are wholly unauthorized and most entirely wrong. I am authorized to say that the President has no intention whatever of being present at the Philadelphia Convention. He does openly and undeniably sympathize with the Convention, and will exert all his influence to make it a success; but as the Convention is called to express the views of the people, and of the whole people, on the questions now agitating the nation, the President does not deem it delicate or proper that he should be present, more particularly so as his own acts will be passed upon more rigidly than any other topics.

NO PROSPECT OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

There seems to be a general acceptance tonight of the belief that Congress will at least not adjourn at present. Leading members, since the crisis in the Cabinet, are more than ever inclined to prolong the session.

From the New York Daily News of to-day.

THE CABINET.

The regular Friday Cabinet meeting was held to-day. Secretaries Harlan and Stanton, and Attorney-General Speed duly attended, thus showing that they have not thus far tendered their resignations. Their withdrawal, however, is but a mere question of time, except in Stanton's case, whose radical friends declare that he will have to be kicked out of the Cabinet.

MR. RAYMOND AND THE CAUCUS.

The denial in the *Times* of the published accounts of Mr. Raymond's position in the Republican caucus on Wednesday night, amounts to nothing just so long as dozens of members who were present maintain that he made a speech in which he virtually abandoned his endorsement of the Philadelphia Convention. He is welcome to so much of the modification of the accounts as will represent him as sitting quietly in his seat and refusing to vote on the resolution declaring that no Republican Senator or member would endorse the Philadelphia Convention.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Heat in Baltimore—The Political World, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 14.—All business here is exceedingly dull, and the weather is intensely hot—thermometer at 96 in the shade. The city is, however, healthy, and we have no cholera cases.

The politicians are much excited at the Cabinet changes.

General Moseby is here, and is being lionized by sympathizers.

There is a rapidly growing desire to make General Grant our next President.

The Democrats are much elated at the prospect of the Philadelphia National Convention. They expect to absorb it to the interests of the Democracy.

Hundreds of our citizens are going to Cape May and other retreats.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamers *City of London, Saxonia, Napoleon III, Bremen,* and *Brittania* sailed to-day for Europe, with $1,292,000 in specie.

Arrival of the "City of Cork."

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer *City of Cork* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton is dull at 35@37½c. for 250 bales. Flour dull and 10@15c. lower; sales of 4500 bbls. at $6·15@10 for State; $8 50@13 40 for Ohio; and $6 15@9 65 for Western. Southern Flour has a declining tendency; sales of 250 bbls. at $9·80@16 50. Canadian Flour is lower; sales of 200 bbls. at $8 80@13 50. Wheat dull; common is nominally lower. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 65,000 bush. at 86@86½c. Oats heavy at 59@59c. Pork dull at $21·87½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, owing to the extreme warm weather, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance, and new 5-20s sold at 105½; 6s of 1881 at 109½; and 7·30s at 104; 99 was bid for 10 40s; and 106¾ for old 5-20s.

City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 96¾; and Municipal at 97.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 1500 shares of Reading sold at 54¾ @54¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Catawissa preferred at 35½, a slight decline; Minehill at 54¾, no change. 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 68 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19 for Hestonville; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 141 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 65½ for City; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57¾; 27¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¼ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 67¾ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The market for foreign exchange opened with a show of firmness, and leading drawers asked 109¼ for their bills on England at sixty days; but as the day advanced the demand declined, and at the close the best bankers' bills at long dates were quoted at 109, second hand, and they were difficult of sale even at that. Short sight bills, which opened at 110¾@111, declined to 110¾@110¾. The supply of commercial bills is very limited, and these are saleable at 107¼@ 108¼. Francs at sixty days are quoted at 5 10c @ 5 12½c, three days 5·03c @5 03½c. Bills on Hamburg were quoted at 36¼@37½; on Amsterdam, 40¾@41¼; on Frankfort, 42@43; on Bremen, 78¼@79; on Berlin (thalers), 74@75. The private advices from the Continent are so discouraging that some of the German bankers are unwilling to draw at the current quotations."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

The market for money is again reported very easy to the brokers at 5@6 per cent, and the demand for United States stocks active at full rates. The new 5-20s of 1865 sold at 105½, with 74 days' accumulated gold interest since the 1st of May, which, at 150 for gold, renders this stock relatively cheaper than the 7 20 per cents at 104 and interest. The old 5-20s of 1862 are not quite so firm as yesterday, 106¾@107. The long 6 per cents, of 1881 keep firm at 109¾@109½, ex July dividend, and the 5 per cent. 10 40s are 99 per cent., including September gold coupons."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$4000 U S 6s, 65, coup	105¾	300 sh Read	lots 54¾
$200 City 6s, new	96	100 sh do	b60 54¾
$1000 do	96¾	300 sh do	lots. 54¾
$2000 W Branch bds	87	300 sh do	lots. 54¾
$1000 Reading bs, 70	95¾	100 sh do	54·56
$1000 do	96	100 sh do	lots. 54¾
13 sh Penn R	46	100 sh do	54·09
500 sh St Nich Coal	2¾	100 sh Cata pf	35¼

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	152¼	152¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s	141	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	13
" " July, 1864	12¼	12½
" " August, 1864	11¾	12
" " October, 1864	10¾	11
" " Dec., 1864	9¾	10
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6¾
" " Sept., 1865	5¼	6
" " October 1865	5¼	5¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10¼ A. M.	152
11 A. M.	152¼
12 M.	152¼
1 P. M.	152¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 19.—There is but little Clover-seed coming forward, and the demand is limited. We quote at $7 ₱ bbl. Timothy is nominally held at $5 25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $3·40.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $35 ₱ ton, but there is nothing doing.

The movement in the Flour Market continues to be of an unimportant character, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $8@8·75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 for extra; $10·50@12 for common and fancy Northwestern extra family; $11 50@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $14@17 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour commands $6 25 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is but little Wheat offering and the demand is limited; sales of 400 bushels new Delaware red at $2 85; white is not wanted. Rye is dull, and prices are weak. We quote at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull, and prices are unsettled; we quote yellow at 97@98c.; 1500 bushels Western mixed sold at 91c. Oats are inactive; small sales of Pennsylvania at 62@63c.; and Western at 50@52c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 22@2·24; and Ohio at $2 28@2·29.

PREMIERS AND PARLIAMENTS IN ENGLAND.—Since the passing of the Reform act of 1832, nine parliaments have been held in England. In one instance only, that of Lord Melbourne, has a parliament been dissolved by the minister under whose auspices it was elected. The first reformed parliament was called January 23, 1833, by Earl Grey, and dissolved December 30, 1834, by Sir Robert Peel. Its successor was called February 9, 1835, by Sir Robert Peel, and dissolved July 17, 1837, by Lord Melbourne. The next was called November 15, 1837, by Lord Melbourne, and by that minister dissolved June 23, 1841. The succeeding parliament was called August 18, 1841, by Lord Melbourne, and dissolved July 23, 1847, by Lord John Russell. Assembling on November 18, 1847, under the leadership of Lord John Russell, this parliament was dissolved by Lord Derby, July 1, 1852. Lord Derby's first parliament was called on November 4, 1852, and dissolved March 21, 1857, by Lord Palmerston. This house, called by Lord Palmerston, April 30, 1857, was dissolved April 23, 1859, by Lord Derby. The conservative leader's second parliament, called May 31, 1859, was dissolved July 6, 1865, by Lord Palmerston. The late premier did not live to meet his second parliament, and it is, therefore, difficult to say whether it would have acted as the majority of its predecessors, and turned out the minister whose policy it had been returned to support.

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make forty and Minnesota sixty such States as Rhode Island. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds in extent either Ireland, Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Switzerland, and Scotland together. Missouri is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, and Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

IVORY SCARCE.—There is to be a scarcity of ivory. The demand for Sheffield alone, it is said, now kills twenty thousand elephants a year; the supply is limited, and the animal does not multiply very fast.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA, GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE, AND EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES. By Samuel White Baker. With Maps, Illustrations, and Portraits. London: Macmillan & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The spirit of exploration has been expended during the last quarter of a century on either the ice-seas of the Polar regions or the bleak deserts of tropical Africa. While America has almost monopolized all the Northern expeditions, Great Britain has made Africa her specialty, and has despatched party after party to solve the vexed question of the source of the Nile. Bruce devoted himself with success to tracing the Blue Nile, Speke and Grant ascended the White branch, and by their narrative added fuel to the flame of adventure; while Mr. Samuel White Baker, following in their footsteps, has penetrated further, and reached a grand reservoir, which he terms Albert N'Yanza. We have no way of determining who Mr. Baker is, except for an incidental remark which informs us that he is an English gentleman of fortune, who shared with his wife a desire and determination to explore the unsearchable heart of Africa. They set out together in 1861, and, judging from his diary, his lady proved rather an aid than an incumbrance in such an arduous undertaking. In March Mr. Baker commenced his expedition with the hope of meeting the East African Expedition of Captains Speke and Grant, that had been sent by the English Government, via Zanzibar, for the same great purpose. He trusted, he tells us, "in the guidance of a Divine Providence and the good fortune that sometimes attends a tenacity of purpose." On April 15 of the year named, he sailed up the Nile from Cairo, crossed the Nubian Desert from Korosko, thus cutting off the western bend of the Nile, and in seven days' forced camel march again reached the river at Abou Hamed. Eight days' march along the Nile brought him to Berber, an important town on the regular caravan route between Cairo and Khartoum. This slight advance satisfied him that he could accomplish nothing in the interior of Africa without a knowledge of the Arabic; so he concluded to prepare himself thoroughly for his work by devoting himself to the study of the language, while spending a year in examining the Nile tributaries from the southeast as far as the Blue Nile, which river he hoped ultimately to descend as far as Khartoum. This purpose he ultimately accomplished, arriving at the city named on June 11, 1862. How the place was governed, Mr. Baker thus describes:—

"The Turk never improves. There is an Arab proverb that 'The grass never grows in the foot-print of a Turk,' and nothing can be more aptly expressive of the character of the nation than this simple adage. Misgovernment, monopoly, extortion, and oppression are the certain accompaniments of Turkish administration. At a great distance from all civilization, and separated from Lower Egypt by the Nubian deserts, Khartoum affords a wide field for the development of Egyptian official character. Every official plunders; the Governor-General extorts from all sides; he fills his private pockets by throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of progress, and embarrasses every commercial movement in order to extort bribes from individuals. Following the general rule of his predecessor, a new Governor upon arrival exhibits a spasmodic energy. Attended by cavasses and soldiers, he rides through every street of Khartoum, abusing the underlings for past neglect, ordering the streets to be swept and the town to be thoroughly cleansed; he visits the market-place, examines the quality of the bread at the bakers' stalls, and the meat at the butchers'. He tests the accuracy of the weights and scales, fines and imprisons the impostors, and institutes a complete reform, concluding his sanitary and philanthropic arrangements by the imposition of some local taxes. The town is comparatively sweet, the bread is of fair weight and size, and the new Governor, like a new broom, has swept all clean. A few weeks glide away, and the nose again recalls the savory old times when streets were never swept, and filth once more reigns paramount. The town relapses into its former state, again the false weights usurp the place of honest measures, and the only permanent and visible sign of the new administration is the *local tax*."

It was after having acquired a knowledge of Arabic that the great difficulties of the expedition began. A mutiny was instigated by the slave-traders, and had it not been for the determined action of Mr. Baker would have ended unfortunately. We quote his account.—

"I was determined not to be done, and to insist upon the punishment of the ringleader. I accordingly went towards him with the intention of seizing him; but he, being backed by upwards of forty men, had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous. To stop his blow, and to knock him into the middle of the crowd, was not difficult; and after a rapid repetition of the dose, I disabled him, and seizing him by the throat I called to my vakeel Saati for a rope to bind him, but in an instant I had a crowd of men upon me to rescue their leader. How the affair would have ended I cannot say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affray, and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few minutes she was in the middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavoring to rescue my prisoner. Her sudden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very pluckily made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indecision that was for the moment evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drummer-boy to beat the drum. In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to 'fall in.' It is curious how mechanically an order is obeyed if given at the right moment, even in the midst of mutiny. Two-thirds of the men fell in, and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, Essur, whom they led away, declaring that he was badly hurt. The affair ended in my insisting upon all forming in line, and upon the ringleader being brought forward. In this critical moment Mrs. Baker, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he kissed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, although a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their ringleader Essur to apologize, and that all would be right. I made them rather a bitter speech and dismissed them."

Meanwhile rumors had begun to reach the explorers that Grant and Speke were some miles further up the river, and these reports were finally verified on February 15, in a manner which is thus described:—

"Suddenly, on the 15th February, I heard the rattle of musketry at a great distance, and a dropping fire from the South. To give an idea of the moment I must extract *verbatim* from my journal as written at the time. 'Guns firing in the distance; Debono's ivory porters arriving, for whom I have waited. My men rushed madly to my boat, with the report that two white men were with them who had come from the *sea*! Could they be Speke and Grant? Off I ran, and soon met them in reality; hurrah for old England! they had come from the Victoria N'yanza, from which the Nile springs, and the mystery of ages solved. With my pleasure of meeting them is the one disappointment, that I had not met them further on the road in my search for them; however, the satisfaction is, that my previous arrangements had been such as would have insured my finding them had they been in a fix. My projected route would have brought me *vis-a-vis* with them, as they had come from the lake by the course I had proposed to take. All my men, perfectly mad with excitement, firing salutes as usual with ball cartridge, they shot one of my donkeys, a melancholy sacrifice as an offering at the completion of this geographical discovery. When I first met them they were walking along the bank of the river towards my boats. At a distance of about a hundred yards I recognized my old friend Speke, and with my heart beating with joy, I took off my hat and gave a welcome hurrah as I ran towards him. For the moment he did not recognize me; ten years' growth of beard and moustache had worked a change; and as I was totally unexpected, my sudden appearance in the centre of Africa appeared to him incredible. I hardly required an introduction to his companion, as we felt already acquainted, and after the transports of this happy meeting we walked together to my diahbiah; my men surrounding us with smoke and noise by keeping up an unremitting fire of musketry by the way.'"

We may give as good an evidence of the interesting character of the work by quoting at length a description of an elephant hunt as told by Mr. Baker:—

"In about ten minutes we saw the Latookas hurrying towards us, and almost immediately after, I saw two enormous bull elephants with splendid tusks about a hundred yards from us, apparently the leaders of an approaching herd. The ground was exceedingly favorable, being tolerably open, and yet with sufficient bush to afford a slight cover. Presently several elephants appeared and joined the two leaders—there was evidently a considerable number in the herd, and I was on the point of dismounting to take the first shot on foot, when the Latookas, too eager, approached the herd; their red and blue helmets at once attracted the attention of the elephants, and a tremendous rush took place, the whole herd closing together and tearing off at full speed. 'Follow me!' I hallooed to my men, and touching my horse with the spur, I intended to dash into the midst of the herd. Just at that instant, in his start, my horse slipped and fell suddenly upon his side, falling upon my right leg, and thus pinning me to the ground. He was not up to my weight and releasing myself, I immediately mounted my old Abyssinian hunter, 'Tetel,' and followed the tracks of the elephants at full speed, accompanied by two of the Latookas, who ran like hounds. Galloping through the green but thornless bush, I soon came in sight of a grand bull elephant, steaming along like a locomotive engine straight before me. Digging in the spurs, I was soon within twenty yards of him; but the ground was so unfavorable, being full of buffalo holes, that I could not pass him. In about a quarter of an hour, after a careful chase over deep ruts and gullies concealed in high grass, I arrived at a level space, and shooting ahead, I gave him a shoulder shot with the Reilly No. 10 rifle. I saw the wound in a good place, but the bull rushed along all the quicker, and again we came into bad ground that made it unwise to close. However, on the first opportunity I made a dash by him, and fired my left-hand barrel at full gallop. He slackened his speed, but I could not halt to reload lest I should lose sight of him in the high grass and bush.

"The elephant then halted; and turning the horse's head, I again faced him and reloaded. I thought he was dying, as he stood with trunk drooping and ears closely pressed back upon his neck. Just at this moment I heard the rush of elephants advancing through the green bush upon the rising ground above the hollow formed by the open space of high withered grass in which we were standing facing each other. My man Yaseen had bolted with his fleet horse at the first charge, and was not to be seen. Presently, the rushing sound increased, and the heads of a closely packed herd of about eighteen elephants showed above the low bushes, and they broke cover, bearing down directly upon me, both I and my horse being unobserved in the high grass. I never saw a more lovely sight; they were all bulls with immense tusks. Waiting until they were within twenty yards of me I galloped straight at them, giving a yell that turned them. Away they rushed up the hill, but at so great a pace, that upon the rutty and broken ground I could not overtake them, and they completely distanced me. 'Tetel,' although a wonderfully steady hunter, was an uncommonly slow horse, but upon this day he appeared to be slower than usual, and I was not at the time aware that he was seriously ill.

"I was looking for a path through which I could penetrate the bush, when I suddenly heard natives shouting in the direction where I had left the wounded bull. Galloping towards the spot, I met a few scattered natives; among others Adda. After shouting for some time, at length Yaseen appeared upon my horse 'Filfil;' he had fled as usual when he saw the troop of elephants advancing, and no one knows how far he had ridden before he thought it safe to look behind him. With two mounted gun-bearers and five others on foot, I had been entirely deserted through the cowardice of my men. The elephant that I had left as dying, was gone. One of the Latookas had followed upon his tracks, and we heard this fellow shouting in the distance. I soon overtook him, and he led rapidly upon the track through thick bushes and high grass. In about a quarter of an hour we came up with the elephant; he was standing in bush, facing us at about fifty yards' distance, and immediately perceiving us, he gave a saucy jerk with his head, and charged most determinedly. It was exceedingly difficult to escape, owing to the bushes which impeded the horse, while the elephant crushed them like cobwebs; however, by turning my horse sharp round a tree, I managed to evade him after a chase of about a hundred and fifty yards. Disappearing in the jungle after his charge, I immediately followed him. The ground was hard, and so trodden by elephants that it was difficult to single out the track. There was no blood upon the ground, but only on the trees every now and then, where he had rubbed past them in his retreat. After nearly two hours passed in slowly following upon his path, we suddenly broke cover and saw him travelling very quietly through an extensive plain of high grass. The ground was gently inclining upwards on either side the plain, but the level was a mass of deep, hardened ruts, over which no horse could gallop. Knowing my friend's character, I rode up the rising ground to reconnoitre; I found it tolerably clear of holes, and far superior to the rutty bottom. My two mounted gun-bearers had now joined me, and far from enjoying the sport, they were almost green with fright, when I ordered them to keep close to me and to advance. I wanted them to attract the elephant's attention, so as to enable me to obtain a good shoulder shot. Riding along the open plain, I at length arrived within about fifty yards of the bull, when he slowly turned. Reining 'Tetel' up, I immediately fired a steady shot at the shoulder with the Reilly No. 10: for a moment he fell upon his knees, but, recovering with wonderful quickness, he was in full charge upon me. Fortunately I had inspected my ground previous to the attack, and away I went up the inclination to my right, the spurs hard at work, and the elephant screaming with rage, *gaining* on me. My horse felt as though made of wood, and clumsily rolled along in a sort of cow-gallop; in vain I dug the spurs into his flanks, and urged him by rein and voice; not an extra stride could I get out of him, and he reeled along as though thoroughly exhausted, plunging in and out of the buffalo holes instead of jumping them. Hamed was on my horse 'Mouse,' who went three to 'Tetel's' one, and instead of endeavoring to divert the elephant's attention, he shot ahead, and thought of nothing but getting out of the way. Yaseen, on "Filfil," had fled in another direction; thus I had the pleasure of being hunted down upon a sick and disabled horse. I kept looking round, thinking that the elephant would give in: we had been running for nearly half a mile, and the brute was overhauling me so fast that he was within ten or twelve yards of the horse's tail, with his trunk stretched out to catch him. Screaming like the whistle of an engine, he fortunately so frightened the horse that he went his best, although badly, and I turned him suddenly down the hill, and doubled back like a hare. The elephant turned up the hill, and entering the jungle he relinquished the chase, when another hundred yards' run would have bagged me."

We cannot but admire the indomitable energy displayed by the most of the daring men who have ventured into an unknown land and unknown dangers, and with wild and murderous savages as their only companions. An attack of brain fever prostrated Baker, yet while it weakened him, it could not overcome his determination; and despite pitfalls, fever, elephants, savages, weather, and threatened starvation, he, on the 14th March, 1864, realized his hopes and reached Luta N'zize, or, as he rechristened it, Albert Nyassa. We give his description of this grand consummation of his hopes. As he approached the spot, his guard announced to him that he was nearing his goal. He says:—

"That night I hardly slept. For years I had striven to reach the 'source of the Nile.' In my nightly dreams during that arduous voyage I had always failed, but after so much hard work and perseverance the cup was at my lips, and I was to *drink* at the mysterious fountain before another sun should set—at that great reservoir of nature that ever since creation had baffled all discovery. I had hoped, and prayed, and striven through all kinds of difficulties, in sickness, starvation, and fatigue, to reach that hidden source; and when it had appeared impossible, we had both determined to die upon the road rather than return defeated. Was it possible that it was so near, and that to-morrow we could say, 'the work is accomplished?'

"The 14th of March. The sun had not risen when I was spurring my ox after my guide, who having been promised a double handful of beads on arrival at the lake, had caught the enthusiasm of the moment. The day broke beautifully clear, and having crossed a deep valley between the hills, we toiled up the opposite slope. I hurried to the summit. The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quicksilver, lay far beneath the grand expanse of water—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and southwest, glittering in the noon-day sun; and in the west, at fifty or sixty miles distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand feet above the level. It is impossible to describe the triumph of that moment; here was the reward for all our labor—for the years of tenacity with which we had toiled through Africa. England had won the sources of the Nile! Long before I reached this spot, I had arranged to give three cheers with all our men in English style in honor of the discovery, but now that I looked down upon the great inland sea lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vainly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery, when so many greater than I had failed, I felt too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through all dangers to the good end. I was about 1500 feet above the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon those welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt, and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind; that source of beauty and of blessings to millions of human beings; and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake 'The Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the sources of the Nile. The zigzag path to descend to the lake was so steep and dangerous that we were forced to leave our oxen with a guide, who was to take them to Wavungo and wait for our arrival. We commenced the descent of the steep pass on foot. I led the way, grasping a stout bamboo. My wife in extreme weakness tottered down the pass, supporting herself upon my shoulder, and stopping to rest every twenty paces. After a toilsome descent of about two hours, weak with years of fever, but for the moment strengthened by success, we gained the level plain below the cliff. A walk of about a mile through flat, sandy meadows of fine turf interspersed with trees and bush, brought us to the water's edge. The waves were rolling upon a white pebbly beach. I rushed into the lake, and thirsty with heat and fatigue, with a heart full of gratitude, I drank deeply from the sources of the Nile. * * * My men were perfectly astounded at the appearance of the lake. The journey had been so long, and 'hope deferred' had so completely sickened their hearts, that they had long since disbelieved in the existence of the lake, and they were persuaded that I was leading them to the sea. They now looked at the lake with amazement; two of them had already seen the sea at Alexandria, and they unhesitatingly declared that this was the sea, but that it was not salt."

With the return home we have nothing to do; and they having sought and found the source of the Nile, we leave the explorers in a state of ecstatic delight.

In regard to the literary merits of the work, we give the author credit for a perspicuous style and good descriptive powers, though nothing above the ordinary run of writing travellers is evinced. The whole work is most interesting, and cannot but well repay perusal.

It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT. By F. S. Jewell, A. M. A. S. Barnes & Co. Philadelphia Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A valuable little work on a most important subject. Giving, as it does, the deductions of years of experience, its views should command attention, and will throw light upon the best methods of school instruction. It is particularly intended for teachers.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cabinet Crisis—Commencement of a Dissolution.

From the Times.

Close upon the heels of a change of the British Ministry we have a ministerial crisis at Washington. The very atmosphere in the Old World and the New seems to be charged with the elements of change and reconstruction. Postmaster-General Denison has resigned on grounds of political differences with the President, Attorney-General Speed is reported to have followed his example, and Secretaries Stanton and Harlan are expected to follow. To the independents' Randall, Doolittle, and Dixon call for a Union Johnson National Convention in Philadelphia, it appears, we are indebted for this commencement of a dissolution, and the story may be briefly told.

Within the last thirty-six hours there have been some very remarkable and momentous movements at Washington in the way of political reconstruction. The call for an independent National Johnson Union Convention at Philadelphia has resulted in an extraordinary effervescence among the radicals of Congress. As John Minor Botts, in the days of the old Whig party, declared, in reference to Captain Tyler, "We will head him or die," so has "old Thad. Stevens" issued his edict, and all his followers say "Amen!" in regard to the healing or beheading of Andrew Johnson. This proposed Philadelphia Convention as it appears, has satisfied even Senator Wilson at last that the President has gone over to the Copperheads, and so, without mincing the matter any longer, he is to be headed off, circumvented, and put down.

To accomplish this object three combined movements were undertaken. First, the radical caucus, which has pronounced against this proposed Philadelphia Johnson National Union Convention in August; secondly, a counter-convention in Philadelphia, in September, of Southern radical Republicans; and thirdly, a supporting movement among the radical elements of the Cabinet. By the first of these agencies it is expected that the whole rank and file of the Republican organization not personally bound to the Administration will be whipped into line; by the second device the formation of an active Southern party in support of Congress, and in opposition to the President, is anticipated; and by the last expedient, of a mutiny in the Cabinet, the radicals doubtless desire to push Mr. Johnson to the extremity of submission to Congress or to the alternative of a Cabinet reorganization while the two houses are still in session, so that the Senate may at once be able to pass its judgment, yea or nay, upon the nominations made.

This is bringing the "irrepressible conflict" to a fight at close quarters. What will be the consequences? We remember that when the old dominant Whig party of Congress of 1841 were about to issue their edict of excommunication against President Tyler, Daniel Webster, his Secretary of State, inherited from General Harrison, touchingly inquired, in view of the rupture, "Where am I to go?" Mr. Seward is now in the same predicament: and, like Webster, for a little while longer he has probably concluded to take his chances with the Administration—Philadelphia Johnson Convention and all. But this is the Johnson pill which the amiable Postmaster-General, Denison, of Ohio, has peremptorily refused to swallow, and a similar refusal is expected or reported from Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed. The other two Cabinet members, Messrs. McCulloch and Welles, it is thought, will still prefer to go with Mr. Seward for the bird in the hand to all the birds in the bush, even though put to the test of endorsing this Johnsonian National Conservative Convention. But will the President apply this test? Thaddeus Stevens and the radical caucus have thrown down the gauntlet, and the President, we think, must either take it up or surrender at discretion. He must, being driven to the wall, proceed to bring his Cabinet to the test raised by his enemies, or he must abandon his Philadelphia Convention, his policy, and his party, and admit his Administration a failure.

The Cabinet collapse, at all events, has commenced, and a reconstruction may be considered inevitable. We have had the cry of "wolf, wolf" so often repeated, that it has for some time been utterly disregarded; but the wolf has now really entered the fold, and the black sheep, it is reasonable to suppose, will all be sacrificed. We are still in the midst of the greatest events of the nineteenth century, and neither congresses nor cabinets can stand still. They must advance with the spirit of the age, or they will be displaced.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

From the Tribune.

The defeat of the Russell-Gladstone Government has been followed by a kind of political dead-lock. Upon the resignation of the Ministers, the Earl of Derby, the renowned leader of the Tory party, received the Queen's orders to form a new Ministry; and he forthwith addressed himself to the task. But unlooked-for difficulties have presented themselves. To construct a purely Tory Government with any hope of permanency was felt, it would seem, to be out of the question; so the expediency of coalition naturally suggested itself, and overtures were made to certain prominent Whigs and influential renegade Liberals to take places in the new administration. This move, however, did not meet with the favor anticipated for it, and the idea of coalition has been abandoned. Restricted, consequently, to the Tory party for his choice of colleagues, Lord Derby, it appears, finds that he has not by any means an easy task on hand. A long exclusion from office has whetted the Tory appetite. There is no lack of patriotic candidates for place, and there are contending claims and sensitive jealousies among the aspirants for seats in the Cabinet requiring prudent management in order to insure anything like a harmonious and workable Administration. It is not surprising, then, to find that, although England had been for nearly two weeks virtually without a Government, in consequence of the defeat of Earl Russell's Cabinet, Lord Derby had been compelled to ask for another week to find successors for the displaced Ministry. The difficulty he experiences proves that the Tories have placed themselves in a false position. The vacillation and the delay are signs of conscious weakness. And the whole business is of evil omen for the English reactionists, the days of whose tenure of office are, so to speak, already numbered. The dead-lock will be, of course, but temporary. Lord Derby will doubtless succeed in forming a Ministry, which must retain office at least until the reassembling of Parliament in the early part of next year. But we misinterpret sadly the signs of the times in England, if men of the Tory type will be allowed permanently to control the destinies of the country. The thing seems to be simply impossible.

In marked contrast to the troubles thickening around the leaders of the late Opposition is the proud position occupied by the leaders of reform. Their apparent defeat has been an actual victory for the cause they so nobly represent and so ably vindicate. A certain portion of the English press pretend that they cannot understand why the Ministers should have resigned; but the event, we are sure, will prove that they acted wisely as well as honorably in accepting the adverse vote of the House of Commons on their Reform bill as a call for resignation. Their position before the country is now exactly defined. No room is left for doubt or distrust as to their intentions. They have taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the Tories, and they stand solemnly pledged to fight the battle out to the end.

Not the least interesting feature of the news just received in relation to the Ministerial crisis is the intelligence we have of the reform agitation now spreading all over England, and growing into formidable proportions. This movement is just what we anticipated a few days ago. The people were comparatively quiet during the discussion of the reform bill in the House of Commons, because they seemed to have thought it impossible that the Tories would oppose the just concessions to popular claims provided for in that very moderate measure. But when they found a determination manifested by the Tory party to throw the bill out, when they heard the great industrial classes of England reviled and slandered in Parliament by men professing to be representatives of the people, when they saw the disgraceful manœuvres to which the Opposition resorted in order to defeat a measure of common justice to the masses, their indignation and anger became aroused; and it is no wonder that the streets of London are now resounding with the cry of "Down with Derby!" "Down with the Tories!" while the cry finds an echo in almost every part of the kingdom. We look upon these revolutionary indications as hopeful signs for the cause of progress and justice, especially as we have no fear that they will culminate in violence and bloodshed.

The British Tories Trying Their Hands at Cabinet Making.

From the Times.

By the late news from Europe which we published yesterday there is no progress reported in Lord Derby's attempt at Cabinet making. Agreeably to what is understood to have been the desire of the Queen, the Tory leader seems to have made a strenuous effort to form a coalition Government, by offering to place at the disposal of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Cardwell, the seats which they have respectively held in Lord Russell's Ministry. Lord Derby appears to have gone even further in concessions to the conservative wing of the Whigs, by pressing the acceptance of office on the Marquis of Landsdowne, and being prepared likewise to provide for Mr. Lowe, of the London *Times*.

These overtures do not seem to have met with a satisfactory response; for the latest reports say that Lord Derby has gone back to first principles, and is to try his luck with his old set of colleagues—introducing, perhaps, one or two young men into some of the minor offices. Every friend of progress in England must feel pleased that it has come to this complexion. Some of the Whig deserters may, for the time, give a purely Tory Government a certain outside support. But the accession of such a Government will do more to stir up the unrepresented masses of intelligent Englishmen than any political event that could have happened. Already there is a movement of the dry bones within sight of the Palace of Westminster.

A healthy excitement has been created by the treachery that led to the overthrow of the Russell-Gladstone Ministry. And when the latter returns to power, a few months hence, it will be as the recognized leader of the whole Liberal party in England. He will then select colleagues who will have their hearts in the cause of reform. He will bring to his support an irresistible power of outside opinion, and he will carry his franchise and representation measures, as Lord Grey carried his, thirty years ago, by an appeal to the healthy voice of the people. That is the way in which great reforms ought to be carried.

A brief Tory interregnum will prove to be of ultimate good. How or to what extent the foreign policy of the Government may be affected by the change, we cannot well conjecture. Except that, in giving Lord Clarendon the refusal of the seals of the Foreign Office, Lord Derby would appear to have nothing revolutionary in view in that department of the Government. The two families are so intermarried that they ought to know each other tolerably well. As far as this country is concerned, it will probably be as easy getting along with Lord Malmesbury—if he should return to the Foreign Office—as with Lord Clarendon.

The Prussian Victories in Bohemia.

From the World.

We are once more tormented by a series of more or less incoherent and contradictory telegrams from the seat of the great war now raging in Europe; and before we proceed to examine the general drift of the news by the *Persia*, it is worth while for us to warn American readers of the many difficulties which must attend the transmission of accurate intelligence from a German battle-field through the press of France and England to the United States.

In the first place, both Austria and Prussia have their partisans, and the partisans of the cause which each power is supposed to represent, as well in the capital of England as in that of France. All the friends of absolutism and of the Papacy in France are naturally bent towards favoring the arms and the ambition of Austria; all the devotees of liberalism and progress, on the other hand, however they may condemn the character and the domestic policy of Count Bismark, wish well, at heart, to the northern monarchy, which represents, in the culture and the tendencies of its people, the hope of liberalism and of progress in Germany. In the second place, the geography of Germany, and especially of Eastern Germany, is no better known in England or France, even by the educated classes, than it is in the United States. Saxon and Bohemian names must suffer many a sea-change into something woundrous strange, ere they can reach the Western World by way of the French and English telegraph lines. Either of these influences alone would suffice to generate an infinite deal of confusion in the accounts which, passing through the camps of Austria and of Prussia, are to go forth to the world as bulletins of the campaign now begun beneath the shadows of the Giant Mountains. Both of them acting together, and re-enforced by the perpetual temptations to conceal a reverse and to magnify a victory to which all commanders are exposed in all wars, and to which the leaders of the Prussian and the Austrian forces are peculiarly exposed in the war now waging, must bring about, we may be certain, a chronic and dusky chaos in our current story of the conflict.

At the present moment, for example, nothing is clear but that, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, the armies of Prussia and of Austria came into collision, upon at least three different fields, along a line stretching from the frontier of Galicia to the meridian of Prague; and that at the very latest advices the Prussian armies were in undisputed possession, not only of both sides of the chain of the Riesen-gebirge, from a point southeast of Nachod as far west as Zittau, in Saxony, but also of a considerable triangular section of Bohemia itself, including the northern and eastern sections of two of the most important railways which lead from Bohemia into Saxony and Silesia. If, therefore, the conflicts of June were brought about by a Prussian advance from Silesia into Bohemia, it is plain that the Prussians, who at the last advices held Munchengratz, Turnau, and Jaromirz, three towns lying all of them no more than thirty miles from the Silesian frontier in Bohemia, and commanding the interior railroad lines to that frontier, had made very serious progress towards the heart of the province which they were invading. If, on the other hand, the Austrians provoked these contests, as the latest Viennese telegrams would seem to imply that they did, with a view to pierce the Prussian lines and to prevent a junction between the armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia in Silesia and the Prince Frederic Charles in Saxony, then it is equally plain that the Austrians had failed in their main design.

The latest and most jubilant Austrian telegram which we have announces that the Prussians had evacuated Leipa, Dauba, and Melnik, and falling back towards Turnau, had fixed their headquarters at Niemes. Now, Leipa, Dauba, and Melnik lie almost upon the same meridian, Melnik being distant only about fifteen miles from Prague, the capital of Bohemia; and the question at once occurs, how came the Prussians to have made such startling progress as this in a period of but two or three days at the longest? Niemes itself is a town which, lying about twenty miles beyond the Saxon frontier in Bohemia, communicates directly with Zittau in Saxony, where the Prussians are in great force. Driven back from Munchengratz to Furstenbruck, the Austrians, in the latter of these places, are protected by hills, the secondary spurs of the Lansitzer-gebirge, while the town of Josephstadt, about fifty miles to the eastward of Furstenbruck, to which the Austrians are reported to have retired before the Prussians in Jaromirz, is also protected by a chain of hills proceeding laterally from the Riesen-gebirge. In its general aspects, therefore, we repeat, the news by the *Persia* indicates that the Austrians in Northeastern Bohemia have either found themselves unable to hold the open country against the Prussians, or that they have retired "for strategic reasons," abandoning to the invader the greater part of two important lines of railway, and permitting him to push his advance, for a time at least, almost within cannon-sound of the gates of Prague itself.

Further to the eastward still we have news of an engagement fought on the 27th of June, between a small force of from five to six thousand Prussians and about an equal force of Austrians, at or near the Galician town of Oswiencim. This town is the eastern terminus of the railway known as the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Nord-Bahn; and by this line it was that Marshal Benedek, if he meditated a march upon Breslau, would have most seriously threatened that great and prosperous Silesian city. The Prussians, in destroying the railway at Oswiencim, as well as by their occupation of Northeastern Bohemia, and by their previously reported destruction of the railway bridges in Western Saxony on the Liepsic-Nuremberg road, would seem to be bent not so much on invading Bohemia as on making it difficult or impossible for Austria and her Southern allies to invade Saxony or Silesia. The London *Army and Navy Gazette* calls upon Benedek to show now whether "he is or is not a General;" and if the view which we have given of the position of affairs at the latest advices be correct, it is obvious, we think, that the summons comes not a day too soon.

The New Party.

From the Nation.

It seems at last to be settled that a new party is to be organized for the support of Mr. Johnson, and that the Democratic party will co-operate with, if not entirely merge its existence in, the new organization. The President may, therefore, congratulate himself upon having already secured a measure of success in politics far exceeding that of his prototype, John Tyler, who attempted exactly the same thing, but ignominiously failed. Mr. Tyler was compelled, finally, to follow in the wake of the Democratic party, which pursued its own course with total indifference to his wishes. Mr. Johnson has not been able to dictate to the party which elected him, but he has compelled the Democratic party to follow in his wake. He has not only shaped its platform, but has reduced it to the position of a mere Johnson party, obsequiously accepting all his policy, indorsing all his acts, recanting all its recent emphatic declarations, and humbly waiting for his further pleasure.

This is no common triumph; for deserters, however welcome they may be made, are not usually put at the head of the army to which they go. No doubt Mr. Johnson is persuaded that he owes this achievement to his own superiority of wisdom over those who have been his predecessors in treachery. Yet it is obvious that such is not the fact. It is owing solely to the peculiarity of his position; and not the least remarkable feature of the case is that the very weakness of his following in the party to which he nominally belongs, but which he has resolved to betray, is the source of his chief power over the party which is now allying itself to him. So few of the Union party agree with him that he individually is the only obstacle which prevents the views of that party from being carried out.

If the South, or the Southern party at the North should offend him, they would be absolutely at his mercy, since there would be no one in power who would have the slightest disposition to moderate his terms. If one-third of the party which elected him were conscientiously on his side, he could not carry them over to radicalism at his own whim; but having no support but that which springs from servility or timidity, he can carry his supporters where he pleases, and do what he likes. Should the South irritate him, he could instantly establish equality of political rights from Virginia to Texas, in spite of all that the Democratic party might say or do; because he would be sustained in this by two-thirds of both houses of Congress. If he had more sincere followers among the Unionists, he would not be able to make any material change in his policy. Thus it is that his very weakness enables him to dictate terms to the South, since it lies at the very mercy of his caprice.

It is too early to pronounce upon the chances which the new party will have for success. Something will depend upon the plan of organization; and we do not sympathize with it enough to give it any advice as to that. Much will depend upon the management of the Union party. If a liberal spirit prevails in its councils, and room is allowed for honest differences of opinion upon subordinate questions, such as modes of taxation, foreign policy, etc., the party will continue united and formidable; but unity without uniformity must be accepted as sufficient. If Mr. Stevens insists upon driving out all free traders, he will find his party more select than he will relish. We do not, however, apprehend much danger on this side, though a warning is needed.

It is useless to enlarge again upon the dangers to which the Union party has exposed itself by adopting a policy of mere exclusion, since we fully set forth our views upon that subject before a final policy had been adopted, and the course of the party has now been settled. The policy determined on is, by far, easier to carry out and to sustain before the people during the present year than a broader and bolder plan would have been; but it is one to the success of which unbroken victory is essential. The constitutional amendment proposed by Congress is in every respect unexceptionable, so far as it goes. It is worthy of the united support of all men who have been truly loyal to their country during the war, and we believe that it will command very nearly that measure of support.

The attempt which is made to persuade the public that the Philadelphia Convention will be one of the Union party is a highly dishonorable one. Such devices have no effect upon readers fully posted in political affairs; but many who do not have time to keep themselves informed may be deceived. The most remarkable circumstances in this connection is that the newspaper which most strenuously asserts this to be a Union party convention is nominally edited by the Chairman of the Union National Committee, through which alone a national convention of the party could be called; and that neither he nor any other member of that committee has signed the call for the Philadelphia assemblage. He has not even called the committee together to consider whether it would ratify the action of Mr. Randall and his associates. Such an instance of self-abnegation is not often known in politics.

The multiplied treachery to obligations of honor and good faith which is involved in the organization of the new party must not pass without notice. If the leaders of the movement had any idea that they could induce the Union party to accept their views, they would have worded their call differently, or would have requested the chairman of the National Union Committee to convene that body to consider the proposition for a convention. Instead of this, the existing party organization is ignored, and two or three office-holders, in the present or in prospective, issue a call, addressed only to those who entirely agree with their views, excluding, and intending to exclude, nine-tenths of the members of Congress elected by the Union party, and a proportion of the party itself, estimated by no one at less than one half, and by no experienced politician at less than three-fourths. Special pains are taken to secure the co-operation of the adverse party, and the call itself is not issued until it is countersigned by one or two leading Democratic Congressmen, and the sanction of all the others made ready for publication. All this is done to please a President elected by the Union party, by office-holders appointed by the Union party, and with the encouragement of some of the men to whom the central machinery of the party has been entrusted.

It is entirely immaterial, in considering the question of honor, whether the party thus betrayed is right or wrong in the policy which it has adopted. If the cause of the Southern Confederacy had been the purest and noblest in the history of the world, the act of Twiggs in turning over his forces and supplies to the Rebels would have been scarcely one shade less infamous than it was. Dugald Dalgetty considered himself at liberty to fight on every side in turn, but he conscientiously waited until his term of enlistment expired, and never dreamed of carrying over with him anything which had been committed to his charge. But Mr. Doolittle tenaciously holds on to his Senatorship, Mr. Randall to his position in the Post Office, and Mr. Johnson to the White House, while intently engaged in slaughtering the party to which they owe all their honors.

We are familiar with the arguments by which it is sought to avert from such proceedings the contempt of mankind, and by which the participants are able to silence their own consciences; but we cannot believe in the sincerity of the men who use them. It sounds very fine to talk of the superior obligations of the country over those of a party; of independence, refusal to submit to dictation, and what not; but all the world knows that such high-sounding phrases generally cover something of which the speaker is at heart ashamed, and which he cannot defend in any other language than rhodomontade. When used, as they are in the present case, to justify the sacrifice of party faith and public confidence to mere man-worship and office-seeking, they become doubly contemptible. That such is the fact in this instance is too notorious to be soberly questioned. Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Hendricks honestly oppose impartial suffrage, as they lately opposed emancipation; but Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Norton would make the heavens ring with their enthusiasm for universal suffrage, Constitutional amendments, and who knows what besides, if Andrew Johnson only favored them. The less we hear from such politicians concerning their independence, the less we shall despise them.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50 00 to 350
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
21§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, Issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuthalst*

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Ocu ist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 19

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The political feeling in the First Congressional District of New Jersey begins to assume an active character. The election is of an important nature, and the people ought to be vigilant. There is a Congressman to be chosen in place of Hon John F. Starr, who will not suffer his name again to go before the Convention, although he has given general satisfaction to his entire constituency. There are a number of candidates spoken of in connection with the nomination, among whom is General George M. Robeson, of Camden, who is eminently fitted to fill that position, and to give lustre and character to the national Legislature. He is thoroughly conversant with all the forms of constitutional law, being one of the most eminent lawyers of the State of New Jersey, and is one of the soundest men in the State. During the entire continuance of the war, his voice, labors, and purse were employed in raising and disposing of regiments for fighting the battles of freedom, and he performed his duties with signal ability. He is an eloquent orator, having few equals in the State. The Union party needs just such a man in Congress, in order to be fairly and squarely represented. And this General Robeson is able to do. The county Senators and district Representatives, who are also to be elected, will add greatly to the interest of the election. The members of the Republican Union party ought, therefore, to pick out their very best and strongest men for the present emergency, and then go to work with unparalleled earnestness and elect them.

ATLANTIC CITY.—On Thursday, the church and Sabbath School under the charge of Rev. Mr. Manship visited Atlantic City, and had a very pleasant time, until about the time the cars were starting, when a man named Keats, who keeps the Excursion Hall, had him arrested, on the ground that he claimed damages to the amount of $20, because Mr. Manship did not put up at his place. The minister said he never made any arrangement with him and the matter was referred to the committee for adjudication. This was rather a mean trick, and will not redound much to the credit of the proprietor of the Hall.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Roberts held an inquest on the remains of an infant last evening, found in a sink, on Cooper street, below Second. The body was in such a decomposed state that the physicians who made the post mortem examination could not decide whether it came to a natural death or died by violence. The evidence was such, however, that the supposed mother, Sarah Adkins, a servant in the family, was held to answer.

THE HEAT.—The heat was so intense yesterday in Camden that many persons were obliged to give up their outdoor work, and several were seriously affected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

RELIGIOUS.—The corner-stone of a new Catholic church will be laid to-morrow afternoon at Jenkintown.

The Reverend R. H. Newton will be ordained Presbyter to-morrow, in Saint Paul's P. E. Church, of which he is rector. The Reverend Dr. Newton will present the candidate; Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, will ordain and preach the sermon.

Messrs. W. B. Ellis and J. D. Wright have been ordained in St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Wilmington, Delaware. The Reverend Dr. Butler, of this city, preached the sermon on the occasion.

The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church rooms, on Arch street, will soon be ready for occupation. On the second floor are the Episcopal rooms, and a large hall for general church meetings. The room is well lighted, well ventilated, and will seat over two hundred persons. A reading-room is also to be added. When completed there will be appropriate opening ceremonies.

The Rev. A. M. Jelly has accepted a unanimous call to the Richmond Presbyterian Church of this city, and was installed, with appropriate services, on last Thursday evening, in the presence of a large congregation.

The vestry of the Church of the Saviour (P. E.), West Philadelphia, have it in contemplation to erect a marble building in the neighborhood of Fortieth and Pine streets, to cost at least $125,000.

The corner-stone of an Episcopal church in Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, will shortly be laid. The congregation is at present worshipping in the depot of the Hestonville Railroad Company, and is under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia, to whose earnestness and zeal the proposed enterprise is indebted.

An effort is being made to liquidate the debt on the Mission Church of St. Luke's, Lombard street, above Eleventh, with a fair prospect of success.

The Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware, is at present visiting the parishes in this State, at the request of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

At last accounts, it is stated, the health of Bishop Stevens, who is in Europe, was not much improved. It is not known when he will return.

The Rev. George Durborow, of the Church of the Ascension, Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, has secured a sufficient amount to enlarge the building, and will begin the work immediately. The improvement is much needed by the large congregation, and affords evidence of the zeal of the Rector.

The proposed "Diocese House," to be built in this city as a memorial to Bishop Potter, is meeting with much favor in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will, no doubt, prove successful, if the committee having it in charge would only go about the matter with earnestness.

Dr. Hutter has refused several pressing calls extended to him by congregations in different sections of the Union to become their pastor. The call given to Mr. Hutter to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, at Reading, was quite urgent, and the inducements to relinquish the pulpit of St. Matthew's Church, in this city, were such that in most cases they would have been accepted. The numerous friends of this divine in Philadelphia will rejoice in his decision.

The Rev. Dr. Krauth has taken charge of the new Lutheran Church, Fortieth and Powelton avenue, recently vacated by the Rev. Mr. Burd, who has gone to New York. The congregation worshipping in this church could not have made a better selection. Dr. Krauth is one of the most talented Lutheran divines in this city, and those who listen to his discourses cannot fail to be impressed by his sound reasoning and clear exposition of gospel truth.

The congregation who assemble on Sunday afternoons, in American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue, still keep up remarkably well, when the warmth of the weather is taken into consideration. The Hall, being large and airy, is one of the most comfortable in this city for a service of this kind.

Rev. J. B. Tombs, pastor of the North Baptist Church, is advertised to preach in the Hall to-morrow afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. His subject, as announced, will be "The Atonement."

The Baptist congregation in the Twenty-fourth Ward, near Hestonville, recently realized about $500 by means of a strawberry festival, which it is proposed to apply towards the erection of a Sunday School building.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PLASTERERS.—The Convention reassembled yesterday at Eighth and Walnut streets. The attendance of delegates from the various cities in the Union was quite large, and the proceedings had were of interest. After the appointment of a committee upon the state of the trade, the Convention proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:—President, Robert Stevenson, of Baltimore; Vice-President, James R. Kernan, of Detroit; Secretary, Thomas Houlahan, of New York; Treasurer, Philip N. Stockton, of Philadelphia.

CONFERRING A DEGREE.—Upon Professor Henry J. Morton, Jr., the Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Dickinson College has conferred the degree of "Doctor Philosophiæ." Professor Morton has obtained a degree of eminence in the scientific world rarely reached at so early a period in life.

REMOVAL BY COLLECTOR JOHN H. TAGGART.—Colonel Taggart, the Collector of Internal Revenue of First District, has removed his office from the Philadelphia Bank building to No. 247 S. Third street.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury for the June term made a final presentment yesterday, and were discharged. During the session of the jury 672 bills were acted upon, of which 435 were returned "true bills." The jury referred to the numerous assault and battery cases returned by the magistrates, most of which are of a trifling character. They recommended a modification of the law relative to these cases. The fact that drinking saloons are open on Sundays is referred to as an evil.

STREET WALKERS.—The number of young disorderly females who have been in the habit of infesting the streets of the city during the past few weeks, has caused the attention of the police to be drawn towards them, and a determination appears to be prevailing that the nuisance shall be abated. Last evening several arrests were made. Among the parties were Mary Wilson and Mary McBride, aged about seventeen years. Officer Newman took them to the Central Station, where they were locked up for a further hearing to-day.

THE RIOT INVESTIGATION.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, having carefully investigated the riot on Wednesday evening at Second and Monroe streets, has come to the conclusion that the Niagara Hose Company was alone in fault, and has ordered it out of service. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several of those prominent in the riot, and placed in the hands of some of the Second Ward police, but the offenders have thus far eluded their vigilance.

DROWNED.—Peter Musback was drowned yesterday in the Delaware, opposite Kensington. The body was recovered and removed to his late residence, No. 2265 Frankford road.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending July 12, 1866.—Barrels of superfine, 6163; do. rye, 231; corn meal, 200. Total, 6594.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

"PALPITATORS."—

The last deluding *ruse* to warm
And capture poor men's hearts by storm,
Is a false bosom ladies wear,
False as some water-falling hair!

It's a machine, wound like a clock,
Which they wear underneath their frock,
And imitates the bosom rising
In undulating way surprising.

There's no way I can tell to meet
Such an imposture and deceit,
But for the poor deluded males
To try one plan that never fails:—

Let those imposed upon thus far
Purchase fine Clothing at the "STAR,"
Then, ladies, captivated, may
Throw these vile articles away,
Discard mechanic aid of art
And find at length—a real heart!

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.

PERRY & CO.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

NATIONAL COURTSHIP.—

As Uncle Sam sat in the shade,
Fanning away the flies,
There came a buxom, brown-skinned maid,
And at him cast "sheep's eyes."
"My name is Mexico," said she,
"My life seems all vexation;
But safe and happy I should be,
If *you* liked 'Annexation;'
And oft the sons of Mexico
To TOWER HALL would gladly go!"

Linen Dusters.

Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.

Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.

All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN CLOTHING.—Where you buy your clothes is easily known by your general appearance, whether from a Wide-awake up-to-the-Times Tailoring House; or from the sleepy old-fashioned clothing store; and though a coat is a coat, yet there is a vast difference between the elegant fitting and handsomely made garments made in our establishment and the slouchy awkward-looking things that many houses make, because they don't know how to do any better.

On the simple merit of our goods, we invite the patronage of the people, with confident assurance that our superior styles and reasonable prices will prove satisfactory to all.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unaware.—*Christian Advocate.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Diseases of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of the complaint. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WITH A FAMILY CASE IN YOUR HOUSE, you may prevent expense, and loss of time, or the children having the measles, or scarlet fever, or whooping cough, or even fever, by using preventives in the case. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

A NEW PERFUME, called "Opoponax," manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., of New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. It is prepared from a Mexican plant, is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

PHOTOGRAPHS of all styles at popular prices. Persons desiring any will find Reimer's pictures of fine style, and artistically executed. Reduced prices. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FOR the A, B, or C side, use the Linen Suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing House, under the Continental.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On the 11th instant, of dropsy, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH PALMER, youngest daughter of Edward and Lydia A. Johnson, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 830 N. Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

PRATT.—On the 10th instant, GRIZZELL PRATT, aged 90 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Cook, No. 509 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Calvary Baptist Church for interment.

PRATT.—On the 11th instant, ISAAC L. PRATT, son of Mrs. Sarah Pratt, aged 20 years and two months.

The relatives and friends, and the Oystermen's Association of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. William West, No. 1014 Otsego street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Zion Church Ground.

SHIELDS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, SAMUEL H. SHIELDS, youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Shields, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Wildey Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F., Shiffler Hose Company, and Fire Department of Camden, are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Sycamore street, above Tenth, South Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner of Highways, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz.:—A three feet Sewer on the line of Haverford street, from Forty-second to Budd street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; and also a three feet Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from Lombard to Pine street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder does not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1·50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.
7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.
7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.
7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1866.

The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, clear of tax.
7 13 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from any charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCalliam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 14,
Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Act I.—The First Gleam of War.
Act II.—Signal of the Clock of the Mosque.
Act III.—The Charge of the Highlanders.
The Charming Original Music.
MISS EFFIE GERMON
In her admirable performance of "Jessie," will sing snatches of beautiful Scotch melodies.
And also the Nautical Spectacular Drama of
THE LOST SHIP.
Full of stirring effects, will be given.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST DAY AND NIGHT.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
Commence at 2 o'clock. Admission, 30 cents.
Positively the last appearance
TO-NIGHT TO NIGHT
Of the original and world-renowned
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.
Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.
Plain color Bareges, 37½ cents.
Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1·75 a yard.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31¼, 40, and 50 cents.
Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.
White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1·25, and $1·60 a yard.
White Piques, very cheap.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.
Linen Napkins, $2·38, $2·50, $2·60, and $2·75 per dozen.
Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard.
Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.
French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than bale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4§

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

LINEN SHEETS
FOR SINGLE BEDS.
Closing out a large lot at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
REDUCED TO CLOSING PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 12 3t* Above Willow.

FRENCH ROBE CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 12 3t Above Willow.

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Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

The August Convention — Its Character and Objects.

THE character of the Convention to be held in this city in August can no longer be a matter of doubt. When the call was first issued it was generally supposed that the Convention was to be composed of Union men who had supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864. In that character it was denounced by many of the leading Democratic papers.

Some of them, however, like the Democratic organ of this city, favored the movement on the ground that it was calculated to divide the Republican party, and thus to contribute to the triumph of the disunion Democracy. Very soon it became apparent, however, that the movement, whatever its original character might have been, had passed into the hands of that party which *opposed* LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and declared the war for the Union to be a "failure."

The Democratic members of Congress issued a formal address endorsing the Convention. The Democratic press changed its tone, and became strenuous advocates of the Convention. Democratic State Conventions began to appoint delegates to attend it. The late Southern Rebels took up the movement, and went to appointing delegates until now the entire thing appears to have passed into the hands of the disunion Democracy. The New York *World* of Thursday had an elaborate editorial, setting forth the objects of the Convention, and the class of persons who would be welcomed to it as delegates. Speaking of the *objects* of the Convention, it says:—

"The *Times* has persistently contended that the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to nationalize the Republican party. *So long as there appeared any, even the smallest ground for this representation, the 'World' kept aloof from the movement, and gave it no countenance.* When the wrathful opposition of the radical journals showed that the Convention, instead of nationalizing the Republican party, *seemed likely to break it up, we began to look upon the movement with favor.* The indorsement by the whole Democratic delegation in Congress, after opportunities of consultation with the Committee who issued the call, *fully exploded the pretense that the Convention was intended to 'nationalize the Republican party.'* The Democratic press has since given the movement its cordial support."

In these extracts we have the explanation of the reasons which have induced the disunion Democracy to take possession in advance of the Convention.

The *World* next proceeds, in a tone of dictatorial arrogance, to tell who will be admitted to the Convention. It seems that the genuine Union men of the South are to have no part in it. They are held to represent nobody. It says:—

"If only Southern 'Union men' of the stamp of JOHN M. BOTTS and Judge UNDERWOOD are to be received, the Convention will be a mockery and a laughing-stock. *It would be ridiculous for the Northern people to send delegates to confer with the petty handful of Southerners of whom these men are types.* If all Southern citizens who participated in the Rebellion are to be excluded, the Southern people, as a body, have no interest in the Convention."

Having thus read the true Union men of the South out of the Convention, the *World* then proceeds to argue the question as to what shall be the test of admission to the Convention. It asks:—

"Is it to be the Congressional test oath? This test oath would exclude the great body of the Southern people. * * * If that oath, or the spirit of that oath, is to be the law of the Convention, Democrats have no interest in attending, because, in that case, the North will be unable to meet the South in friendly conference. * * * Any test which shuts out the great body of the Southern people will render the Convention a farce."

It next concludes that the Convention will be a body in which our late Rebel enemies will be received with open arms. There may be a few "Conservative" Republicans in the Convention, but they will be of small account, and will be treated with that contempt which is so heartily felt for them by the *World* and its stripe of politicians. It says:—

"The Convention will be a body in which the Southern people will be truly represented. They need have no hesitation in sending delegates, nor any fear of the Congressional test oath. They will meet friendly delegations from the North, strong enough in numbers and influence to secure a respectful hearing for whatever the South may have to say. If a few Republicans of the RAYMOND pattern choose to bolt from the Convention their presence will be little missed. Either with them or without them, the Convention will be held."

To sum up the statements of the *World*, then, the Democrats took no stock in this Convention so long as it appeared likely to effect the "nationalization," as it is called, of the Republican party. In other words, if it was to be a convention of *Union* men—of the original supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON—then the Democrats had no interest in it. But the moment the real object of the Convention was perceived to be the disruption of the Union party, then the Democrats began to look upon the movement with favor; and when finally the whole Democratic delegation in Congress, *after consultation with the Committee who issued the call*, indorsed the Convention, then the Democratic press gave the movement its cordial support. Having thus taken possession in advance of the Convention, the secession Democracy inform the true and faithful Union men of the South, who stood by the national cause through the dark hours of peril and strife, that it would be ridiculous on the part of the North to send delegates to confer with the petty handful of Southerners of whom *they* are the types. The old Rebel chiefs of the Democracy, STEPHENS and WISE, and HUNTER and BRECKINRIDGE, and that class of men, are looked upon as the true representatives of the Southern people, and they are assured of a cordial reception and of an admission into the Convention. No Congressional test oath shall stand in their way. If any "Conservative" Republican objects to their admission, *he*, not they, shall be kicked out of the Convention.

According to the programme of the disunion Democracy, we may expect to see in August next, in this city, a conclave of the chief spirits in the late Rebellion. The men who plotted treason for a generation, and then plunged the nation into a terrible war, will be represented there. The men who, nurtured and educated by the United States Government, broke their solemn oaths, and became perjured traitors, will be represented there. The men who starved and murdered our brave but unfortunate prisoners of war in Andersonville, and kindred dens of death, will be represented there.

The invaders of Pennsylvania, who applied the torch to the homes of our citizens, will be represented there. In short, the entire mass of Rebels who for four years waged an unprovoked, bloody, and ferocious war against our free republican Government, will be represented there.

It remains to see how the people of this good loyal city of Philadelphia will relish such a gathering in their midst. It is well, at the least, that we are no longer to be left in doubt as to its character.

The Controversy Between the Rev. John Chambers and the Rev. James Neill.

ELSEWHERE in our paper will be found a letter from the Rev. JAMES NEILL, in reply to one published by us from Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS. In closing our columns to any further continuance of the discussion, we will say a few words in regard to our own connection with the difficulty. A statement was published in a sermon of Mr. CHAMBERS, reflecting strongly upon Mr. NEILL. We were positively informed that his insinuations were uncalled for and most unjust. It was a deliberate attack on a gentleman because of his loyalty; and, as we were in duty bound, we cheerfully opened our columns to the defense of any one whom we believed to be wrongfully abused. We did so on what we believed to be facts, and which, we are since convinced, were true in every particular. We have never retracted one word we have said. We asked Mr. CHAMBERS to explain what appeared to us to be an inconsistency. We opened our columns to him; allowed him to publish a letter, hardly courteous in its tone either to Mr. NEILL or ourselves; and now, in simple justice, give Mr. NEILL a chance to close the controversy.

We are influenced by no personal feelings in what we have said of Mr. CHAMBERS. We have never had any dealings with him, and from what we hear believe him to be a pleasant gentleman. We can see no cause for the loss of temper he exhibited in his letter. We are not responsible for his loss of popularity. It was not due to Mr. NEILL, nor to the editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, that Mr. CHAMBERS had any cause to complain of "the feeling of dissatisfaction which existed in my church in regard to the views I took on the subject of the unholy war then raging in our land."

It was Mr. CHAMBERS' own conduct that hurled him from the high pedestal he stood on in 1857, and has now laid him so low. Ten years ago, and the good that he was doing was great. He was universally respected, universally popular. That he is not so to-day he has no one to thank but himself.

He has abandoned the old track, has favored treason, and as a sympathizer with treason has become an object of both suspicion and contempt. The people of the North love their pastors, but they love their country more. And they would never tolerate any attack on the nation, whether it came from an Irish emigrant or from beneath the broadcloth of the sacerdotal office. As a consequence Mr. CHAMBERS has become as unpopular as any man in our city. Mr. CHAMBERS says:—

"They (the editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH) accuse me of inconsistency, but I am to-day what I have always been, an uncompromising States Rights Constitutional Union man. I was born a Democrat, have lived a Democrat, and hope to die a Democrat. My views are the same now that they were when I preached the sermon from which THE TELEGRAPH quotes. I am still opposed to the party and the men who years ago commenced the strife which has destroyed our country. Such men as GREELEY, who dec ared the American flag to be a flaunting lie; and GARRISON, who declared our Constitution to be a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and BEECHER who said he would rather give to men SHARPE'S rifles than mother's Bibles; and BANKS, who said 'Let the Union slide,' I am opposed to those Congressional tinkers who have been engaged patching the life out of our glorious old Constitution. I am a believer in coin as a currency, and have always believed this to be a *white* man's government and I will do all in my power to keep it so, at the same time excluding all politics from my pulpit. I am opposed to all unsavory admixtures, and abominate the political hypocrisy which clamors for equality for the negro, and at the same time excludes him from the social circle."

In regard to the silly "buncombe" to which Mr. CHAMBERS gives vent, we will say nothing. Any man who must fall back on the cry of a "white man's government," is entirely too far behind the age to waste time in arguing with. The term "negro equality" savors rather of the pot-house politician than of the educated minister. We have only to say that if Mr. CHAMBERS was not inconsistent, then he does not understand the use of the English language; for his utterances in 1859 and 1866 are diametrically opposite. We must impute the difference to a lack of that proper familiarity with words as a medium of ideas which we supposed Mr. CHAMBERS possessed. We are really sorry at his course, for he was doing much good in the Church. We regret it has lost so influential a member; and in all our reference to the gentleman, we speak only in regard to his principles and his course, and not in regard to his personal morality.

So far as Mr. NEILL is concerned, his letter speaks for itself. In regard to the inconsistency of Mr. CHAMBERS' religious objection to the war, we will merely republish that portion of the letter which bears upon the point:—

"Is it true or false that JOSHUA served his generation in routing the Amalakites, and that WASHINGTON was doing the will of God while leading our armies to victory and our country to independence? Yet those are the very doctrines taught in his own sermon, from which you quoted a few days since, and which Mr. CHAMBERS reiterated during the war with Mexico. But when we come to GRANT'S victories and SHERMAN'S march through the garden of slavery, from Atlanta to the sea, his righteous indignation waxes hot at the unholy war which ground the Divine institution to powder under its feet. Had we rejoiced over the fall of Fort Sumter, or never prayed for the success of our arms, no doubt we should have been in perfect unison with the reverend gentleman, who so throughly loathes the idea of ministers mixing in politics, and yet in the same article proclaims himself a lifelong Democrat of the CALHOUN and BRECKINRIDGE school, and in full sympathy with the stern statesman of Fortress Monroe."

MR. MORRILL has reported an amended Tariff bill, which is the special order for to-day in the House of Representatives. It is to be hoped that some bill may yet be passed before the adjournment of Congress.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.—The Franklin *Reposi ory*, of Chambersburg, has an article favoring the election of Colonel WILLIAM B. THOMAS, of this city, to the United States Senate.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN is having a great ovation throughout New England. SHERMAN is a radical, and the New Englanders are giving him a radical reception.

DECIDED.—The long-contested case between WEAVER and GIVEN has at last been decided, and in favor of WEAVER. The decision will be found in another column.

THE NIAGARA Ship Canal bill was postponed in the Senate yesterday until December, by a vote of 24 to 13.

A Good Prescription for a Dead Man.

IT is not often that our staid contemporary on the corner of Third and Chesnut streets "takes the bull by the horns," but it does so decidedly this morning in its leader on "Sunstroke," where, with the most delicious Hibernian gravity, it observes:—

"The treatment of persons *immediately killed* by sunstroke should be, in the first instance, of cold water dashed on the head and chest, followed by friction or rubbing of the sack and limbs; *draughts of cold water*, if it can be swallowed; spirits of hartshorne, diluted with water, laudanum, and camphor water, *if there be cramps or pains*; light restoratives, such as coffee and broths."

THE DAWSON-FULLER contest was settled in the House of Representatives yesterday, DAWSON retaining his seat.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"

NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—The Rev. HUGH ELDER, from North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, will preach To-morrow, Morning and Evening.

PREACHING IN THE THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OXFORD AND HANCOCK Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. MOORE.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, REV. T. W. SLADERS, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor on Sunday next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Experience meeting at 3½ P. M.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street. Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, Pastor. Preaching, Sabbath at 10½. Union Prayer Meeting at 8.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. J. F. JENNISON, on Sabbath morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in GREEN HILL HALL, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at ½ to 4 o'clock.

PREACHING TO-MORROW AT PASSAYUNK BAPTIST CHURCH, by Rev. W. SMITH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. A. JELLY, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT street, is without a rival or delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On Wednesday, July 18th.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The number of tickets issued will be limited, and can be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, opposite the United States Mint; Bardsley & Hall, No. 2110 Lombard street; Thomas Smiley, No. 1512 South street; Samuel Lindsay, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets; Simpson's, corner of Eleventh and South streets, and at the wharf upon the morning of excursion.

Adult Tickets, $1·25. Children 65 cents.

The Fifteenth, Race, and Lombard street cars have arranged to carry passengers from different points in time to meet the first boat. Last boat leaves at 6 o'clock. 7 11 wsmtlp

DEPARTMENT OF STREET Cleansing—Office No. 272 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1866.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that in the Wards north of MARKET street, ashes will be taken up until August 1, as follows:—

On Mondays, in the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards.
On Tuesdays, in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.
On Wednesdays, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
On Thursdays, in the Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards.
On Fridays, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.
On Saturdays, in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards.

GEORGE F. GORDON,
It Chief Inspector of Streets.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Diamond Coal Company held on the 5th inst., a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on and after the 14th inst.

7 14 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18,000 patients and the medical profession will testify to it as our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14 sw6t

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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

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No one who has any feelings to be moved can read Mr. Baker's exquisite narrative without extending to him and his noble wife the warmest sympathy.—*London Review.*

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The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

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Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. H. BUILER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13t8 15

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP,

AT COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Cape May,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1866,

MUSIC BY BIRGFELD'S BAND, UNDER DIRECTION OF A. BRGFIELD.

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Galop—Cavalry Sherican.....Birgfeld
Quaurille—Souvenir de Heide berg.....Birgfeld
Waltz—Mabel.....Godfrey
Lancers—Saratoga.....Weingarten
Schottische—Handsome Coarley.....Birgfeld
Galop—Teufels Mobl.....Birgfeld

The public are informed that a 9 o'clock *train* will leave Philadelphia for Cape May on SATURDAY. Time to the Island, two hours and fifty-five minutes. It

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J. FUNK, Galion, Ohio.
GERNTZ & CO., Akron, Ohio.
FAY & BROTHER, Painters, No. 47 South Third street.
DENNIS & DANGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRICE & CULBERTSON, Alliance, Ohio.
WOOLSTON & BENNETT, Cape Island, N. J.
E. G. MADDOX, Millville, N. J.
QUIMBY & FRAZIER, Vineland, N. J.
SCULL & SON, Bridgeton, N. J.
J. E. LIPPINCOTT, Salem.
STANLEY & BROTHERS, Hestonville Oil Works.
GRIMSHAW'S INDUSTRIAL OIL WORKS, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.
ROWELL & KETCHUM, Oil Works, Hestonville.
HESTONVILLE R. R. CO.
CATAWISSA R. R. CO.
READING R. R. CO.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS and INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
LITTLE MIAMI R. R. CO.
WEST CHESTER R. R. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have given your India Rubber Paint a full trial, and find it to possess a superior body; it flows smoothly, and when dry makes a gloss common to no other paint. I have used your colors on the finest work for both house and sign painting, and they have given entire satisfaction. Your White Lead is equal to any in the market. I shall continue to use and recommend them to all who desire a superior article.

Truly yours,
A. H. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 2 S. Twelfth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—It gives me great pleasure to say that I have caused Butcher's Patent Rubber Paint to be used upon work done for me, and it has given great satisfaction. I believe it to be the best and most durable paint for metallic roofs, or indeed for any work in which the object is to resist dampness.

Respectfully,
THEODORE CUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1865.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have used several thousand dollars' worth of your paint on bridges, passenger stations, freight houses, etc. etc. I believe it secures metallic surfaces from oxidation, and can be recommend especially when the works requiring it are extensive. I shall continue to use it, believing it to be to my advantage to do so.

RICHARD B. OSBORNE,
Civil Engineer.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—Having made use of your Patent Rubber Paint more or less for the last four years upon different kinds of metal as well as wood where it has been in constant contact with water, I find it all I could wish, and recommend it to others who wish a paint that will stand the action of air and water, and is durable.

I remain yours, etc.,
E. D. DAVIS,
No. 62 Fulton street.

New York July 26, 1860.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—For many years we have been anxious to secure a paint that would effectually resist the action of air on iron and prevent corrosion. We have tried many recommended for this purpose, but have found them worthless. After testing your India Rubber Paint, we are confident of its superiority, and shall continue to use it at our works. We consider it invaluable.

MORGAN, ORR & CO.,
Engine and Boiler Builders,
No. 1119 Callowhill street.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—We have used various paints manufactured for coating iron surfaces and machinery, but have found none to equal your Rubber Paint. It effectually resists the action of air and dampness.

KREIDER, ZINDORF & CO., Machinists,
No. 1020 Germantown road.

I have used the India Rubber Paint on the roof of my dwelling and bath tubs. I believe it to be admirably adapted to outside and inside painting, preventing oxidation, and at the same time durable and economical. For such purposes there is no better paint in the market.

JAMES POLLOCK,
October 19, 1865. Director United States Mint.
14 21-64 11 25-91 0%

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16 swt8 1]

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

STORE TO BE ALTERED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 31c.
15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 50.
50 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c.
5 pieces Silver Mohair Poplins, for suits, 37½c., worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

French Organdies and Jaconets, 25, 31, and 37½c; reduced.
Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 23c.
Best American Prints, 19c.

HEM S. HKFS. HEM S. HKFS.

100 dozen Ladies' Hem S. Hkfs., 28c., worth 45.
Hem S. Hkfs., 25 to 75c.; reduced.
Gents' Fine Colored Border Hkfs. (Linen) 37½c.
50 dozen Napkins, large size, $2·62. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks (Loom) 60c. per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towels, greatly reduced.
250 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath Towels.
20 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price.
Lead-colored Linens, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

1 case 2/4 yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c.
1 case heavy 4/4 White Muslin 25c.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Great Falls, Forestdale, and all leading makes, below cash price.
1 bale fine all-wool Ballardvale Flannel, 38c.
Flannels, all grades, purchased before the recent advance, to be sold cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Heavy Blue edge Silk, $1·62.
Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Coats, $2·95.
250 large size Shetland Shawls, best goods.
Handsome Barcelona Shawls, camel's hair fringe, $4·50.
Linen Fans. Linen Fans from auction.
Portemonnaies a large assortment, cheap.
Fine French Pomades, Bandoline, Combs, and Brushes, of our own importation.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabrielle Hoop Skirts closing out.
Best Whalebone Corsets.
A general reduction throughout the whole stock.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth.

E. R. LEE,

7 9 mwst No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

GROCERIES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

7 10 tuths 19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 54p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it.

Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 19t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PLASTERERS' CONVENTION.—A meeting of the National Convention of Plasterers was held in this city on Thursday, 12th inst., Charles McLean, of Boston, in the chair, when, after the reading of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. McLean delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen:—Since we last met in our deliberative Convention, the condition of the laboring classes, their duties and responsibilities, the relative connection of the employers and capitalists therewith, have much engrossed my attention, the result of which has been that serious faults and hindrances are fostered and engendered by both parties. The workingman, on the one hand, by rashness in the advocacy of just claims, without affording sufficient time for reflection or preparation. Hurried counsel, without calm thought and deliberate action, even in local organizations, sometimes precipitates strikes, and involves the whole working community in the contest; whereas, a proper appeal through the press, or other method of communication, properly stated, would go far to convince the public that our claims were founded in justice, causing the capitalists to cede, both for their interests and ours, higher remunerative prices, and less hours in which to earn those advanced rates, for it is apparent from past experience that cool and combined action is necessary in many respects; and in order to repair and rectify past mistakes, unite all the varied interests of the working classes, educate them to drink from a higher and holier source of knowledge sentiments less selfish than hitherto; imbue their minds with a better conception of their destiny; let them fully understand the true interpretation of the Golden Rule, the *meum* and *tuum* of society; and thus, in the plentitude and grandeur of both his physical and mental power, the producer of all wealth will assuredly be best able to determine how to dispose of it. Strikes rashly entered upon are productive of evil to all concerned. Let the laboring classes be united not to assail, but to protect. Let him be prepared for emergencies armed with moneyed and moral power, taking the advice of "Polonius," not be readiest to quarrel, but once engaged, so conduct themselves that capital will hesitate and reflect before engaging in a second contest.

By what principle of justice, on the other hand, does capital array itself against its creator and protector, especially when emergencies have arisen in the country requiring higher prices brought about, not by the laboring man, but by the evil uses to which capital was prostrated by the purchase of the laborer himself and not his labor. This antagonistic condition of things, contrary to all the principles of equity, brought on and cherished in one section of our country, involved us in war, and at its close found us with an enormous national debt to disburse, more assessors and other sinecure officers' salaries than are necessary, as a still further incubus to support, legislators imposing taxes who are mere tyros in the knowledge of properly proportioning them. National bonds exempted and held by the rich, whilst the necessaries of life are burdened to the straining point, and yet 'tis accounted sacrilege to complain or even request higher prices for labor, more especially if combined for that purpose. Now gentlemen, I contend that non-paid labor, which has brought about this condition of things, will ultimately bring about a worse. If the claims of ill-requited labor are to pass unheeded—if, as in "Frankenstein," the creature attempts to become too powerful for its creator, then it becomes the duty of every man existing to confine and limit its power. The tyranny inflicted by two of the three classes of society in France (the moneyed two) upon the third estate brought about the revolution. The foundations upon which the fabrics of Christianity stood were assailed by atheists of their own creation, for men reasoned that the true God could not inflict nor tolerate such wrongs as the clergy taught and imposed. The other, the nobility, so-called, imperious by birth and education, spurned unheeded the petitions of the working classes, destroyed faith in monarchical institutions, and, drunk with madness at those two classes, retaliated with fearful retribution for past injuries. But whilst we deplore that the claims of certain classes of our countrymen to obtain shorter hours of labor have not been granted in another section of the country, but retarded, and the capital and wealth of still another section arrayed against the caulkers of Boston to force them to submit to the conditions of the first class for having expressed sympathy for their fellow-craftsmen in New York in their hour of trial. We deprecate both tyrannies, but especially the last, as they committed no act but the above and should be supported by every workingman in the country.

For what purpose do our State governments expend such vast sums for education, to teach a boy the theory of demonstrating a problem in Euclid, and then send him to a trade, where his physical powers are prostrated by too long hours of labor? In what condition is his mind at the end of each overstrained day's toil to grapple with and develope the hidden mysteries of chemistry, or to invent and bring to practical use those school-taught theories. His mental and physical powers, jaded and oppressed, render him unfit, amid the inexhaustible resources of this great country, yet almost unknown, and their application obscure. Now, gentlemen, if the dull ear of power (power created by you) would but listen to reason, and take an unselfish view of this matter, before it is too late, let them reason and compromise. The workingman is fast rising to a higher civilization, by which he already begins to perceive that in a better conditioned state of society, towards which he is fast tending, viz., labor, its hours, its remuneration, etc., will at all times check itself, nor require uncalled for nor unwarranted dictation from capital.

I sincerely trust that the more especial purpose for which we are here convened, however, viz.: to take into calm consideration the peculiar requirements of our own special calling, the mutual benefits to be derived by any alterations or amendments necessary, the upholding and expounding of general healthy laws, by which all classes shall be benefited, will meet with your careful and considerate attention, so that on rising from this Convention we shall not consider that we have asked but what is right, and with the help of God and a clear conscience will submit to nothing that is wrong. Among other things, the adoption and fostering of which would I think be of incalculable benefit to the working classes, would be, first, to patronize no papers which openly denounce us, who pamper to wealth, who allure the workingman by sophistry from that allegiance to where his true interests lay, who offer no assistance, by that mighty power they wield, to raise and elevate the working classes to that eminence toward which he is fast journeying, viz., a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the duties and responsibilities of his calling.

We want a press that will honestly and conscientiously advocate the true interests of labor, and point out the remedy for defects, and hinder encroachments. It becomes the duty, therefore, of every workingman to patronize none others; and if the editors thereof would make their sheets generally entertaining to the workingman, and instructive to his children, I think they would be more liberally patronized. I would likewise suggest that by concerted action with other bodies of mechanics intelligent lecturers might be employed to deliver addresses throughout the Union on the best mode of binding in one family the various classes of workingmen that labor might not become too great a sacrifice to unprincipled men.

Another evil which we ought to avoid, and which will be found to exist in our local societies, is the petty jealousies and bickerings upon minor points, when by a little forbearance they could be easily overcome. There is likewise a great lack of discrimination on our part in not recommending the appointment of a National Board of Trade for the regulation of labor, and all its interests. I submit that this Board shall consist of equal numbers of workingmen and employers, to hold periodical meetings, as necessity may require. It might be appointed by legislative enactment or by themselves, and be productive of vast good, thus avoiding all pernicious collisions which disturb and injure our best interests.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to again sincerely thank you for that forbearance which you have always extended towards me, and trusting that our efforts may ultimately be crowned with success, that the employers and capitalists of the country may become convinced that neither well-paid labor, nor more moderate hours to perform that labor in, would ultimately injure their interests so much as they now anticipate, but conduce to the most amicable settlement of all difficulties and the promotion of the best interests of all concerned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE TRADE.

The Committee on the State of the Trade, to whom was referred the several reports of the societies represented in this Union beg leave to report that it carefully examined and considered them. Your Committee is highly gratified at the many and beneficent results obtained, and the prospect there is of yet better and more profitable good being accomplished.

The suggestions put forth by last Convention have been generally carried out by the societies, and thus many abuses have been corrected, and innovations on the customs and usages of the trade, which were of long standing, have been almost completely removed. Thus is witnessed the power of consolidated action when directed by a spirit of fairness and justice. It is certain ever to meet with success.

In the efforts made to promote the best interests of trade, due regard has been paid to the rights and privileges of employers, or, as they are frequently called, capitalists, no infringement being made on either, except such as were inevitable, and which have been rather forced by the exigencies of the times, and the peculiar condition of the country, as well as by our absolute and immediate wants, physical and moral.

The workman is worthy of his hire—entitled to a fair share in the produce of his industry for his own maintenance and that of his family, and to enable him further to educate his children up in the true knowledge of their religious, social, and civil duties. And thus the working classes will be better fitted to take their stand in the councils of the nation, and be the true conservators of our republican institutions.

We are glad to note that apprenticing is fast settling itself, becoming at last systematized and in practical working order in many cities. The manner or condition on which to permit a youth to learn a trade is ever important, for good, skilled mechanics will at times be a necessity to every community. The simplest and readiest system to govern apprentices, and which would commend itself to public favor, is to require of every person desiring to learn the trade or the art of plastering, as a first condition, that he be legally indentured.

This simple condition, already enforced in some cities, has proved its efficacy to check the wholesale manufacture of half-skilled workmen that hitherto prevailed. There is nothing unjust or unreasonable in the demand that apprentices be indentured. It is protection to the youth indentured—it secures to the master the services of the apprenticed youth. It checks undue and unfair competition amongst journeymen, as it tends to limit the increase of their numbers to the just requirements of the wants of society. It develops a superior mechanical skill, in which our country will not be second to that of any other nation. And it will aid in forcing back to the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing districts the surplus population that centres around the mechanical branches in large cities, and in this result it will be readily seen how much the country would become enriched, and the well-being and happiness of all concerned increased.

Another evil had hitherto prevailed; but is happily being almost, if not completely, removed. Reference is here made to "lumping", or the system of sub-contracting, which is more injury to the owners of houses than, perhaps, to any others. It is true there are trades that could not be conducted on any other than the piece-work system.

But it is evident it would be the ruin of the plastering trade. Your Committee, therefore, would urge the utmost opposition to it, and that no lawful means would be left untried to totally destroy it. The Committee would also recommend that all contracts for plastering be made directly with the owners of houses, and not taken at second-hand rates from "master" masons, or "master" carpenter builders.

As remarked by the New York delegation, it is more to the interest of the owner that he take estimates directly from those whose skill is called on to execute it, as in the end the work would be better and more substantially executed. The "master" mason or "master" carpenter builder who sublets the plastering to a boss plasterer retains a per centage of its value. What entitles him to this per centage? Is it the privilege of subletting?

All profits rightly belong to those who perform the labor, and if plasterers do not get their just profits, but these be arbitrarily absorbed from them by middlemen, they will recover them by other means; cheap material and inferior workmanship will be the result, to the great loss of the owner. Your committee would urge all plasterers to lose no opportunity in calling attention to the injury and injustice that are the results of tolerating and fostering this "middleman" agent.

Your Committee is gratified to note the general care taken by our societies to avoid the trying alternative of "strikes," at the same time accomplishing the beneficial results sought for in strikes. The interests of the trade and the well-being of the members have been secured and promoted as firmly and as high as those who have indulged more freely in strikes. Let it not be understood, however, of your Committee, that it has any design to decry strikes absolutely and *per se*, or for a moment forget they have no useful purpose. It decries *only* the *abuse* of them. It is remarkable, however, in the history of strikes, that the worst and most unconscionable strikers are those who condemn and decry them most. This is particularly noticeable now-a-days with manufacturers, wool-growers, etc., who, by high protective tariffs, strike against the consumers of the country. This high tariff "strike" is the most unjust, abusive, and mischievous strike of any "combination" that ever existed, and deserves the condemnation and opposition of all.

The muddle in which the eight hour question, as it is called, is mixed, makes it difficult to consider—by some, it being regarded as a question for the civil law to adjust. Your Committee, however, regard it as a purely social question, within the jurisdiction or authority of each branch or society of labor, and that it should not be dragged in the mire of party politics. While regarding it as a matter for each local society to determine, your Committee therefore deem it unwise that any immediate action be taken on it.

Your Committee feel satisfied that it will settle itself when the abuses above referred to become completely eradicated. In the meanwhile let errors in which the eight-hour movement is shrouded be cleared away. Above all, let us be patient. The time for adopting the eight-hour system has not yet arrived. We are nearing fast to it, and if we continue on in the future as we have in the past, your Committee predict the Plasterers will be the first to apply the eight-hour system.

CHARLES MCLEAN, Boston.
JAMES R. KERNAN, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES MARSH, Newark, N. J.
G. W. ARESON, Paterson, N. J.
JAMES GEBBY, Pittsburg, Pa.
E. P. MCDERMOTT, New York.

COMPLAINTS ENTERED.—Repeated complaints have been made by peaceably disposed and law-abiding citizens in reference to the violation of the Sunday law regulating the running of City Passenger Railway cars through some of the streets during Sunday afternoon and evening. In several cases private individuals, whose peace has been annoyed, have complained in reference to the matter. Police officers have been seen at times riding on the cars, thus aiding, by their presence, in the infringement of the law regulating the proper observance of the day. Last Sunday most of the liquor shops were opened, and liquor openly sold in violation of the law regulating matters of this kind. The attention of the police is called to the grievances alluded to.

A GRAND CHARITY.—In scattering broadcast their charitable gifts, our readers should not forget the grand concert that is to take place in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August under the auspices of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union. A large share of the proceeds are to be devoted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, which fact alone should commend the enterprise to all patriotic, benevolent citizens. It has likewise the hearty endorsement of many of our most prominent army officers and statesmen. Those who desire tickets can procure them in this city, of William E. Owens, Esq., the enterprising agent, whose office is at No. 527 Chesnut street.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A person named E. T. Collins had a hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, on the charge of defrauding Mr. Samuel Ovenshine in a contract entered into for the purchase of a quantity of lumber. The evidence given was considered sufficient to warrant the binding over of the accused, to answer the charge thus preferred against him.

GRAND HOP AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.—We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of a grand hop to be given at the Columbia House, Cape May, this evening. Birgfeld's Band will be in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Birgfeld, and the affair will no doubt prove delightfully brilliant and enjoyable.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man who gave the name of James Thomas was arrested last evening at Fourth and South streets, on the charge of passing a counterfeit note on the Highland Bank of Massachusetts. He was taken to the office of Alderman Tittermary, and after a hearing of the evidence, was committed to answer for the alleged offense.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The following additional amounts have been received by Mayor McMichael in aid of the Portland sufferers:—Mercer, Antelo & Co., $100; Thomas H. Powers $100; Samuel and William Welsh, $250. Contributions through Rev. Dr. Newton in small amounts, $.50.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Ezra Dota was taken into custody last evening, by Officer Tomer, at Seventh and Chesnut streets, on the charge of larceny. Alderman Godbou, after listening patiently to the evidence, concluded to hold the accused to answer for the alleged offense.

PETTY OFFENSE.—A woman named Ann Monroe was taken under the tender care of Officer McLaughlin last evening, at Tenth and Pine streets, and after a hearing before Alderman Tunison, was provided with comfortable lodgings in Moyamensing Prison.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS make their last appearance this evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre. This fact should be borne in mind, for with their departure we part with one of the best entertainments that ever visited us.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE EVER KNOWN.—C. F. Clothier, Esq., the extensive Rope Merchant, No. 23 N. Water street, suffered years with Rheumatism; cured by taking Dr. Fitler's Remedy. See advertisement, eighth page.

CAPE MAY LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—To avoid the heated confines of the city, jump on the 4 o'clock lightning express train this afternoon and go through to Cape May in two hours.

THE SCANDAL CASE.—Yesterday afternoon the hearing of the Rev. William D. Siegfried was resumed before Alderman Dougherty. The defendant, owing to a severe indisposition, was unable to be present, and the hearing was therefore continued until next week. Mrs. Elizabeth Byard, the prosecutrix, was present, however, and made some further statements in modification of what she had already sworn to. Claiming to have been under considerable excitement at the previous examination, she admits having made some mistakes in her testimony on that occasion, and these her counsel desired to have corrected. She stated that she had carried the belt of $2000 about her person for the past six years, instead of three, as at first deposed to, and also that Mr. Siegfried did not owe her the full amount, as she had then claimed. She likewise confessed to having told a certain Miss Hughes that Mr. Siegfried owed her but $800. Her admission to the effect that she had passed four months in Oil City at the very height of the petroleum fever, and that she had for a time period served as a "waiter girl" in a drinking saloon, tended to detract somewhat from her previous assertion of injured innocence, and caused a perceptible transfer of the sympathies of the audience present at the hearing from her own side to that of the defendant. She further stated that, since she first came to Philadelphia, she had once returned to Pittsburg in company with Mr. Siegfried, who offered her the sum of $600 in consideration of her giving up housekeeping, but she claims to have received but $38 of this money.

In the present state of the case, it is most woefully mixed up. A few days ago, in the course of our duty as chroniclers of passing events we gave a detailed account of the testimony elicited from the prosecutrix on the preliminary examination. On that occasion Mr. Siegfried saw fit to maintain a rigid silence, to such an extent, in fact, that but few present knew who and what he was. If he had at that time made the statement which we have since published in a communication over his signature, it is quite likely that he would have enjoyed from the outset the sympathies of the entire community. We can only say further, that, for the honor of the Christian ministry, we must heartily hope that Mr. Siegfried may be able to clear his character from the imputations that have been cast upon it by this prosecution.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The beautiful town of Bethlehem, Pa., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., presented a very attractive and pleasing scene in the large Moravian Church of that place, which was crowded to its full capacity.

A large platform was erected at the eastern end of the church for the accommodation of the pupils of the school, and was filled with such an exhibition of loveliness and taste as ladies alone can display.

The exercises throughout were very gratifying but, without desiring to make any invidious distinction, the performances of Miss Georgia Benneson of Quincy, Ill., Miss Annie Stein and Miss Kate Selfridge, of Bethlehem, and Miss Maria S. H. Wunderling, of Nazareth, were of superior merit. The exercises purporting to be a musical entertainment, were indeed a perfect musical feast.

If the proficiency of the pupils in music is a fair specimen of their acquirements in the other branches taught in the school, Bethlehem Boarding School for Young Ladies must take the first rank among the educational institutions of our country.

The programme showed that the exercises were very lengthy, though they did not fail to keep up an unfaltering interest to the end.

The exercises closed about 10 o'clock with a very appropriate address by the Rev. E. de Schweinitz, delivered with his usual fervor and eloquence and the large audience dispersed giving vent to their feelings in expressions of the greatest delight.

A WEEK OF WEATHER.—From the manner in which the week opened, there may have been a few benighted persons in this sun ridden community who flattered themselves that the agony of heat was over for a time. We are under the painful necessity of informing all such that they suffered themselves to be grossly deceived. And yet, we have some charity for such antiquated individuals, for Monday afternoon was quite charming. Tuesday a most pleasant, and Wednesday not altogether insufferable.

Thursday morning, however, opened hot and heavy; and since then the mercury has been displaying its powers of expansion in a manner that must be highly satisfactory to those who take delight in delving in the mysteries of chemistry and meteorology, without any regard for the sufferings of humanity at large.

We append a statement of the vagaries of the thermometer for the week. If any one can draw from it the slightest consolation, let him con it over to his heart's content. Here it is:—

	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Monday	87	87	79	77
Tuesday	76	79	81	76
Wednesday	78	80	84	85
Thursday	85	88	91	89
Friday	89	90	93	94
Saturday	94	96		

HO FOR THE MOUNTAINS!—A trip to the White Mountains in such weather as this is one of the pleasantest things that a sweltering world can dream of. The facilities offered by the Camden and Amboy and connecting railroads are unusual and complete. The pleasure seeker has the choice of two direct routes. By the one, passengers leave this city at 8 A. M., arriving at Springfield by the Springfield and Connecticut Railroad. They remain here over night at the well-known Massasoit House, starting again the next morning at 7·45 A. M., and reaching the Profile House, White Mountains, at 6·30 P. M. on the same day.

The other direct route is by the Norwich and Worcester Sound line of steamers, from New York. Leaving Philadelphia at 11 A. M., the tourist takes the boat at New York at 5 P. M., arriving at the mountains the next evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for either route can be obtained, and baggage checked through, at No. 828 Chesnut street.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE JOHN M. GRIER.—A special meeting of the Press Club was held yesterday at noon, for the purpose of adopting the minute and resolutions published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH in regard to the death of Mr. Grier. There was a very large attendance of members, and much feeling was manifested.

Brief and appropriate addresses, commemorative of the many virtues of the deceased, were made by William H. Fisher, Jr., Lewis Waln Smith, Thomas M. Coleman, William V. McKean, John D. Watson, H. Martin, Casper Souder, F. D. Thacher, William F. Corbit, and E. W. C. Greene.

At four o'clock the Press Club in a body attended the funeral services at the late residence of the deceased. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Beadle, who made a feeling and appropriate address. This morning the body was taken to Coatesville for interment, a committee of the Press Club accompanying the family.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—A man who gave the name of Alexander McGonigal was taken into custody last night at a house in Currant alley, on the charge of interfering with an officer while in the prosecution of his official duties. It appears that the officer was in the act of arresting a notorious character named John McCaffery, alias Watermelon, when McGonigal and another man made an attack on him, and thereby nearly effected the release of the prisoner.

The accused was taken before Alderman Tunison, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for the alleged offense. McCaffery had the coat nearly torn off his person while endeavoring to release himself from the grasp of the officer.

UNION MEETING.—A Union preaching service has been in operation in American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue, for some time. The meetings are held on Sunday afternoons, thus giving an opportunity to all whose places of worship are closed to hear the gospel preached free of charge. A sermon will be delivered in the Hall to-morrow afternoon by Rev. Mr. Tombes, pastor of the North Baptist Church, service commencing at half-past three o'clock. The seats are free to all, and the hall is one of the largest and most comfortable in the city.

PROMISING AFFAIR.—The large saloon attached to the Mansion House at Atlantic City has been secured for the reception of those who accompany the Young Men's Association of the South Street Presbyterian Church on Wednesday next. This excursion, judging from the extensive arrangements made by the committee, will undoubtedly be the finest that will take place at Atlantic City during the present season.

THE PLASTERERS' ADDRESS.—At the National Convention of Plasterers, which has been in session in this city for several days past, an address was delivered by the Chairman, which covers the whole ground of the interests of that important class of mechanics, and will well repay a perusal by those who have any interest in such matters. It will be found at length elsewhere in our columns.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Charles Jacobs, Thomas Quinn, and John Newman were arrested last evening at Fourth and Christian streets, and taken before Alderman Tittermary, on the charge of taking a lot of candy from a neighboring store. They were all required to enter bail for their appearance at Court to answer for the alleged offense.

PARTIAL BURNING OF A PAPER OFFICE.—The office of the "*Evening Star*," in Seventh street below Chesnut, was slightly damaged by fire last night, about 8 o'clock. The fire was originated by the engineer throwing some loose rags on the floor near the furnace, the heat setting fire to them and causing the disaster. Loss trifling.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. A. M. Jelly has accepted a unanimous call from the Richmond Presbyterian Church of this city, and was installed with appropriate services on last Thursday evening. The presiding Bishop was the Rev. J. G. Shinn, who was at one time the pastor of this church. The Rev. D. A. Cunningham preached the sermon. The Rev. James Clark, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. John Ewing the charge to the people. A large congregation, happy addresses, and well-executed music made this an occasion of more than ordinary interest.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION.—Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, and Philomathean Lodge, No. 10, have combined their efforts this year, and have completed arrangements for a delightful excursion to Atlantic City next Thursday, the 19th instant. The fare has been put at $1·25, and the attractions will be extraordinary. Messrs. William Work and E. G. Millette, of No. 155, have special charge of the excursion.

ACCIDENT.—This morning at eleven o'clock a man by the name of S. Semmerstein Smith fell from the roof of Merrick & Sons' building, and broke his arm. He was conveyed to his residence, in Washington avenue, above Third street.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE WAR IN EUROPE so engrosses public attention that every one will be glad to hear that T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have now ready a fine steel engraved map of the Seat of War in Europe at a very low price, containing portraits of the principal Emperors and the King of Italy. At Peterson's Bookstore can also be had all the current literature suitable for summer reading.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, now ready, giving full description of twenty-eight new counterfeits; also, the full particulars of the new ten dollar counterfeit National Bank note on the Highland Bank of New York, which may be altered to all our National Banks. Get a copy of Peterson's Detector for this month, by all means.

DIED.

HARBY.—On the 14th instant, HANNAH HARBY, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. I. L. Griffis, No. 1246 S. Front street, South Camden, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONVENIENT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS IS the Graduated Funnel Measure, which measures from a gill to a quart, and becomes a funnel when you wish to pour out. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"DEAR COUSIN WILLIE'S" GRIN OF delight would perhaps be broader and more puckered if your Birthday Gift to him was a Box of Tools, or a Boy's Turning Lathe. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LUMBER MEASURERS' STICKS AND CANES of several forms. A variety of Yardsticks, Rules, Tailors' Squares, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	"	Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
3,	"	Crying-Colic or Teething of infants	25
4,	"	Diarrhœa of children or adults	25
5,	"	Dysentery, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6,	"	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7,	"	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	"	Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach	25
11,	"	Suppressed, or painful Periods	25
12,	"	Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13,	"	Croup, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27,	"	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	"	Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	"	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30,	"	Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31,	"	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32,	"	Sufferings at change of life	1.00
33,	"	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34,	"	Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
L. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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COAL EMPORIUM
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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7·25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

ART ASSOCIATION.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.

The Opera House, and Three Hundred Paintings, are the Premiums.

THE PAINTINGS ARE BY THE
Leading Artists in the United States,
AND WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AT THE
CROSBY ART GALLERY OPERA HOUSE,
CHICAGO,
AND THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Owing to the great excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in building the Chicago Opera House over the original estimates, resulting from the increased cost of everything during the war, he became financially embarrassed, and the sale of the magnificent edifice he has reared becoming necessary, the friends of art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of making it the groundwork of a distribution of first-rate National Paintings and Engravings. The idea was at once accepted by the leading citizens of Chicago, who subscribed to a large fund for the Opera House Art Association with the view of realizing the original cost of the Opera House, and at the same time promoting the taste for art in the great metropolis of the West. The plan has received the most generous support of the leading artists in the United States, while the engravers and publishers have also concurred in a way which tenders this scheme the means not only of paying Mr. Crosby for his immense outlay, but of permanently benefiting the art of America by the distribution of a

SERIES OF THE NOBLEST PAINTINGS AND MOST SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS EVER OFFERED AS PREMIUMS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Crosby Opera House Association has, therefore, been formed, and will issue to its members 210 000 shares at $5 each, numbering from 1 to 210,000, inclusive, entitling the holder to receive one or more of the first-class Steel Engravings afterwards described, a free admission to the Galleries, and a

SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The first premium will be
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE OF CHICAGO,

Situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 180 feet. It is built of marble and is generally conceded to be one of the finest buildings in America. Four spacious stores, 80 feet by 100 feet, on each side of the grand entrance, and the offices and studios on the remaining floors, produce an aggregate rental of $30,000. The studios are connected with one of the finest art galleries in the country. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can be attempted here; but the actual cost and positive value of this splendid building pronounced by all who have seen it

ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
Amounts to
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than

THREE HUNDRED
SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS
BY THE FIRST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

BIERSTADT'S great Painting, "THE YO SEMITE VALLEY."
Value, $20 000.
CROPSEY'S splendid Work, "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."
Value $6000
SCHUSSELE'S National Painting, "IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
Value $5000.
HART'S Charming Painting, "WOODS IN AUTUMN."
Value, $5000.
MEYER'S Celebrated Painting, "RECOGNITION."
Value $5000.
BEARD'S Great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."
Value $4000.
GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY."
Value, $3000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country.

Constituting the grandest collection of
LEGITIMATELY AMERICAN WORKS OF ART
Ever for exhibition or sale, at any one period
BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC,
And comprising
THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY,
Including the well-known favorite paintings of the "SCHOOL EXAMINATION," the "DOUBLE TREAT," and "SELECTING THE BRIDAL DRESS," with the original life-size
BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Executed from life by L. W. Volk. Value, $2500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and
MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY ART UNION,
Will be on exhibition, a part alternately in the
OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
AND
THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY.
Until the award takes place. The holders of Certificates of Membership being entitled to admission
FREE OF CHARGE.

TICKETS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by THOS. READ;
OR,
"GATHERING APPLES," by JEROME THOMPSON.
For $10, two shares or certificates, with the superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
For $15, three shares of certificates with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. HUNTINGDON.
For $20, four shares of certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the American Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. CROPSEY.
While for $50, ten shares of certificate are issued, with a
CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

N. B.—Each of these artists' proofs having been retouched and signed by the artist, as well as being limited in number, are both rare and desirable.

From this it may be seen that purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A SHARE IN THE AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following letter is subjoined as an evidence of the deep interest taken by the Chicago public in the success of the enterprise, and of the warm approval of the plan by gentlemen of high commercial and personal standing:—

U. H. CROSBY, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While we should be glad to know of your success in such an enterprise under any circumstances, it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of æsthetic taste amongst us. That this would be only the natural result of the distribution as proposed of a large number of first class paintings and engravings, we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact, as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear sir,
Yours, very truly,

F. B. McCagg,	Mahlon D. Ogden,	P. Wadsworth,
W. F. Coolbaugh,	I. Y. Munn,	L. Z. Leiter,
S. B. Cobb,	Jerome Beecher,	W. E. Doggett,
Hiram Wheeler,	Wesley Munger,	H. W. Hinsdale,
Thomas Church,	E. H. Hadduck,	S. D. Kimbark,
J. A. Ellis,	E. I. Tinkham,	Ira Holmes,
A. W. Mack,	Chas. L. Wilson,	E. G. L. Faxon,
Amos T. Hall,	H. E. Sargent,	A. G. Burley,
Jas. C. Fargo,	Geo. S. Bowen,	Nathan Mears,
Geo. L. Dunlop,	W. F. Storey,	Clinton Briggs,
N. K. Fairbank,	Perry H. Smith,	Peter Page,
J. C. Dore,	C. M. Henderson,	J. S. Rumsey,
G. P. A. Healy,	H. H. Magie,	David Gage.
E. S. Wadsworth,	F. C. Sherman,	

The subscription books will close on Saturday, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October following, the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately, and the person to whom the FIRST PREMIUM is awarded, will receive a CONVEYANCE IN FEE OF AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE TO THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE. Information relative to the title will be furnished on application to the real estate office of Messrs. Rees & Ayres, Chicago.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. Send drafts, Post Office money orders or greenbacks with address of town, county, and State, carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A.,
And directed either to No. 625 Broadway, New York; or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

T. B. PUGH,
Agent for Philadelphia,
Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT,
Where specimen copies of the engravings may be seen. 7 11ws

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Senate.

The Senate adopted the resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee on retrenchment, to examine into the expenditures in all branches of the Government service, and report where retrenchment in the public expenses can be effected.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain saline lands containing mineral springs.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) called up the Bankrupt bill, which was made the special order for Monday at 10 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed as the business for the morning hour, the consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Mississippi for railroad purposes; the pending question being on an amendment reported from the Post Office Committee reserving the right to Congress to cause the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of the river which may be caused by such bridges.

On motion of Mr. Allison (Iowa) an amendment was agreed to authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at the city of Kansas.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) offered an amendment declaring the bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, a post road and highway of the United States, provided it does not materially obstruct navigation.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked Mr. Alley to accept a modification, in the shape of a proviso that the bill shall not interfere with any lawsuits now pending in any court in reference to that bridge and that the section shall not take effect until the bridge shall be made to conform its width of draw to that required of other bridges referred to in the act.

Mr. Alley declined to accept it, or yield to the amendment being offered.

General Sherman in Boston.

BOSTON, July 14.—General Sherman was formally received to-day at the City Hall, the members of the city Government and a large number of citizens uniting to give him a welcome. The affair passed off with great cheering and general satisfaction. At 10 o'clock the General proceeded to the State House, where he was received by Governor Bullock, and warmly tendered the hospitalities of the Old Bay State. Several officers of the 2d and 33d Massachusetts Regiments, which were in Sherman's army on his march to the sea were here to greet their old commander, among them Generals Underwood and Coggeshall.

The battle-flags of the regiments were displayed, and a scene of great interest occurred.

This afternoon General Sherman will visit the Navy Yard, Bunker Hill monument, Harvard College, etc. On Monday he will have a grand reception in Faneuil Hall, and on Tuesday will leave for Hanover to attend the commencement of Dartmouth College.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Two deliberate murders were committed in this city last night. Edwin Hartperz, from Gordon, Ohio, was murdered for money, and a laborer named Kelley was killed by a neighbor from motives of revenge.

The loss by the burning of the Academy of Music is greater than it was at first supposed. Werner & Gerard, piano dealers, Mrs. Sterling, millinery, and others, lose $40,000, making a total loss of $65,000, which is insured for $33,000.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—A fire last evening destroyed Ford & Kimball's extensive iron foundry, with the outbuildings of B. F. Dunklee & Co.'s large machine shops and three dwelling houses. The loss amounted to $40,000, one-half of which is insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Cumberland preferred, 46; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 99¾; Reading, 130; Canton Company, 52; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 79½; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; United States Coupons, 1881, 109¾; do. 1862, 106½; do. 1865 105¼; 10-40s, 98½; Treasury 7·30s, 103⅝@104; Gold, 152½; Sterling Exchange dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Although the business of this Court to-day was miscellaneous, habeas corpus, etc., the air and appearance of the room were one, and only one—hot and "sweaty." We cannot say much about the "miscellaneous," but we "have a body," and during this weather we feel it most forcibly.

The "low backed car" arrived in due time, with its precious burden of nine honorable gentlemen, whose exceedingly warm looks did great injustice to the delightful summer retreat of Moyamensing.

The Judge having been called to the Court of Common Pleas in the decision of the contested election case, the business of the court was delayed until 11 o'clock.

An application was made for the discharge of Annie Johnson from the House of Refuge.

The mother stated that she chastised the child very lightly for refusing to stay from school. The child ran away, and was arrested and taken before an Alderman. The mother said she desired the punishment of the uncle who harbored the child, and of the Constable who arrested her. But the Alderman did nothing but send the child to the House of Refuge.

The girl said that she wished very much to go home, that she was on perfectly good terms with her mother, and, also, that her uncle persuaded her to leave her home.

She was allowed to leave the House of Refuge, and return home.

McGready, Garland, Havelin, and Hamilton, four sailors, charged with assault and battery, riot, and malicious mischief, were heard on habeas corpus.

John Cox stated that on the night of the Fourth of July, about 1 or 2 o'clock, these four men, with about twenty or thirty white and black men, came to his house, and broke open the door. The house of Cox is on League Island.

One witness stated that on that night, about 12 o'clock, he went out to speak to Havelin. He said to Havelin, who was the ship's cook, "What are you doing there?" Havelin said, "Go to hell," and cut the witness in the leg. The whole of it was, that there was a dance there that night, which was broken up at a late hour by men breaking into the house and raising a general row, in which several men were hurt.

Havelin was admitted to bail in $600, and the others were discharged.

George Curtz, charged with assault and battery, and malicious mischief, was heard upon habeas corpus. Curtz was the secretary of a German lodge, that generally met in a hall on Poplar street, above Ninth. It was stated that this man Curtz, with four or five others, came into the hall, struck the President, some of the members, and tore down the charter.

The defense was that a large majority of the members at a special meeting, were in favor of moving to a more spacious hall on Brown street. They instructed these men, as a committee, to remove their property from the hall on Poplar street to that on Brown street. The President and some of the members being opposed to these movements, attempted to put the men out and themselves commenced the assault and battery. Not yet concluded.

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points.

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. 7 14
STOCK and LOANS bought and sold on commission.



NUMBER LXXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURB FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 9.—Union League of Philadelphia feed old Tecumseh Sherman at their rooms. In reply to the toasts of the evening, the General said he was *too full* for utterance.

Tuesday, 10.—Saulsbury opposes 2 companies of colored cavalry being in the regular army; he says it will make every Delawarian blush. The Senate thinking it desirable for the Senator's friends to blush, immediately raise the number to 3 cavalry regiments.

Wednesday, 11.—Exhibition of postponed "4th of July" fireworks go off, also an exhibition of fire horns, spanners, etc., by the firemen, varigated with red noses, black and blue eyes, etc.

Thursday, 12.—Meeting of the City Councils, and report of the Committee on the land purchase for Fairmount Park. The Committee of the opinion that $1000 and a catfish supper is too much for the weak human nature and stomach of a City Councilman.

Friday, 13.—Outrage in Washington. The man at the end of the avenue grows excited, and breaks up his Cabinet ware—under an hallucination that he is a Cabinet maker himself, and can make a Bureau and a *stand* whenever he wants to.

Saturday, 14.—Series Column Day. The Editor being nothing but weak human nature, proclaims his willingness to accept a "good thing" from anybody who is in want of his services to affix an estimate to the value of their jokes intended for publication.

Meeting of the Weak Human Natures

AT THE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing that he had entered into a contract with Henry Bickley to cleanse the Northern District, from the 1st of August to the 1st of January, whether from the corrupt politicians or other "dead rabbits," the communication did not say.

A communication was received from Human Nature George F. Gordon, asking for some money to enable him to try his hand on the Northern District till the 1st of August. It is reported by Hill & Smith, the street cleaners, that they tried to keep the Northern District clean, but lost $15,000 in the effort, and finally the contract; from all inferences the Northern District must present?



SOMETHING LIKE THIS.

A bill was reported providing for an appropriation of $7000 to the Board of Health for the removal of nuisances. We hope this will be acted upon promptly and the nuisances removed, beginning with the chap in Hudson's alley that keeps it blocked up with a crowd while he cleans a little boy's teeth; also, the railway track at Third and Chesnut, that throws all the passenger cars off the track that come along, wearing out the horses and the patience of the passengers by the car jumping alongside of the track for about a square before it is put on again; also, the "base ball" window, attracting crowds of lazy men to look at the prize "bat" of the "Olympic Quicks" or the "Philadelphia Uprights." Also handbills inviting you to go to Lake Superior, or some other cool place, and fixing the price for the round trip at $200; not to mention the smaller nuisances of "gipsys," "May Queens,' "stuffed calves," and "tilters."

Human Nature Van Cleve moved to take up an ordinance appropriating $15,000, to be used for pipe-laying purposes up Columbia Avenue. In supporting the measure, which was a very large one, being nothing less than a "20-inch main," he said the people in that vicinity were much in want of water; that they mixed a great deal of it with their drinks this time of year.

Human Nature Freeman said there was no money in the treasury for appropriations of that sort. If the money continues to be voted away for iron pipes, the policeman would suffer, indeed, many of them have had to give up their pipes already.

The friends of the 20-inch main urged that a fire would have serious consequences without water; consequently the opposition to the bill was laid, but the pipe was not.

Human Nature Simpson offered a resolution providing for the removal of the Second Precinct House in the Twenty-first Ward, from the "Dove and Swan" to the "Pig and Whistle," the lunch at the former having deteriorated since the war. Agreed to.

Human Nature Marcer submitted an ordinance making an appropriation of $95,000 for building a new Ice Boat. As this is a little less than the sum annually spent in repairs on the old one, it is thought it will pass; and the Ice Boat is, moreover, a pleasant subject to talk about this weather, though there are serious thoughts entertained by the Natures that such a thing as ice will never again be known in these parts, judging from the present state of the atmosphere.

Human Nature Miller wanted to purchase the right of way through Manayunk. It appears that this city, like Salt Lake City, has been closed, in a measure, to the rest of the nation; these two cities, consequently, have always been spoken of as places desirable to see, yet nobody could be found who had ever been there.

Human Nature Fox called up a resolution providing for the ventilation of the New Court-House. Some of the members thought it had been ventilated enough in the daily papers, but if further ventilation was necessary for its health, they would not object. After ventilating other things, including Hill & Smith, contractors for cleaning the streets, the different natures subsided.

The Meet at Mincio.

The Italians not wanting to mince matters, crossed the Mincio, when they were minced by the Austrians.

The Fairmount Park Extension.



A "GOOD THING" AT THE FALLS.

"Mr. Elliott, will you have another Cattie?"

The testimony of Mr. Sloan avers that he was on several occasions promised a "good thing" by Mr. Krupp, one of the property owners, which ended in a good supper. The testimony shows that suppers were the order of the day, having been given both on the ground and at the Falls of Schuylkill, by Messrs. Ervin, Krupp, Fricka, and others. * * * The conduct of some of the property owners mentioned, occupying high positions in the community, in throwing a tempting bait to weak human nature, has been highly and grossly improper.—*Extract from the Report of the Committee to investigate the Fairmount Park extension.*



GOLD FISH.

A property owner throwing out a "tempting bait" to "weak human nature."

Pipes this Way.

The *Herald* tother day,
In its very sober way,
Said that MASSETT (you must know the famous man)
Had achieved a new idea,
(It came to him o'er his beer!)
A funeral on the good old English plan!
Black hearses, blacker plumes,
And a mute in all the rooms—
That latter proposition sure will suit;
Provided STEPHEN C.
The mute himself will be—
For who would not like to see MASSETT mute?

GRAND EXCURSION TO BAFFIN'S BAY, the home of the Esquimaux. A beautiful and cool novelty.



A PIC-NIC ON THE ICE!

The Greenland and Baffin Bay Whaling Company intend running one of their ships from Boston on a Grand Excursion around Baffin's Bay, along the coast of Greenland, giving tourists an extended view of 2000 miles of that beautiful coast, which is one continual lake of ice across Davis' Straits, through hundreds of icebergs, and down the Labrador coast, passing another 2000 miles of ice on the return trip.

Nothing can equal this trip for coolness and ice olation from society. The living aboard of the ship will be of the best used in those localities. Young Seal, Blubber and Train Oil, with Bear and Walrus, will make the choice variety.

A complete assortment of medicines for frozen feet and chilblains always on the boat.

In case the ship should get fast in the ice, dog sledges will be provided for the passengers to return by overland route home, thus varying the monotony of a long sea voyage.

For further particulars inquire of the Captain, on board the *Grampus*, at the wharf, Boston.

Passengers will provide their own harpoons and fishing tackle. Whisky can be had on board.

Fare for the round trip (including dog hire), $450. As there are but limited accommodations on board the *Grampus*, but a limited number will be taken. Send on the money and secure your berth.

BAFFIN'S BAY AND GREENLAND WHALING CO.
South Wharf, Boston.

None but the Brave Deserve the Fair.

Owing to the improper means used to get an enormous price for land wanted for the Fairmount Park Extension, it is proposed to call it the "Unfairmount Park."

AN Eastern paper says:—"There is a strike at Buffalo among the stevedores on the docks. It is the old tune revived."

Unless the "old tune" referred to is a Docksology, we are at a loss to imagine what it can be.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m CORNER OF RACE

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. 6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY C. ROGERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLAY ROGERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, second floor front, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 5 thstust

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,
Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.
Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 **No. 23 South FRONT Street.**

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.
Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,
LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
5 10 § CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

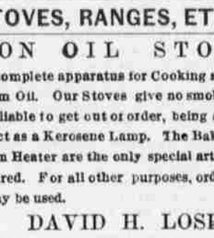


THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Batt Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained to it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and recherche style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.
Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Rail road, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T Matthews, Ransom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good fishing and gunning bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,
Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.
J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure
THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.
Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by
FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.
These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.
No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.
For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w,m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	8 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 32 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 3 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANE Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
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THE REDISCOVERY OF DANTE'S REMAINS AT RAVENNA.

Before entering on the more immediate subject of this paper, it may not be uninteresting to relate a few of the circumstances connected with my search for the document that has furnished materials for this article. They illustrate in a very remarkable manner the interest taken in literary and archæological matters in the new capital of Italy.

Having heard in England that a Commission had been appointed by the Italian Government last year to inquire and report upon Dante's tomb at Ravenna, the extraordinary rediscovery of the poet's remains, and their condition, shortly after my arrival in Florence at the beginning of last winter, I made inquiries respecting the labors of the Commissioners, and especially for their report, which I incidentally heard had been presented to the Italian Government and ordered to be printed.

Although my inquiries did not at first lead to any information whatever on the subject, I naturally supposed that I had not gone to the proper quarters, though it might be reasonably apprehended that every person in Florence, of even moderate education, would be more or less acquainted with the labors and results of such a commission as this. But when applications to gentlemen holding high official appointments, including the secretary of the municipality of Florence, were equally fruitless, I confess that my astonishment became as great as my disappointment, for not only did I fail in seeing a copy of the report, but I could gain no intelligence whatever respecting its existence.

As a matter of course, I expected to find the document in Vieussieux's extensive and excellent library; but it was not there, nor did a copy exist in the vast Maglisbecchian, or, as it is now more generally called, National Library.

It would probably weary the reader were I to relate all the incidents connected with my search for this report. Enough, however, has been said to show that intellectual activity among the Florentines is still at a very low ebb, and that though the printing presses in their city have greatly increased in number, and there doubtless are many signs that life's pulses are beating quickly at this centre of the peninsula, the causes are more allied to politics than to art or literature.

At length I received apparently authentic information that the object of my search existed in the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction. Acting on this, I procured a letter to the Secretary, but this gentleman was at Turin with his chief (a not uncommon answer, by-the-way, given you at present in Florence, the official links between that city and Turin not being yet wholly severed), and his deputy had gone to breakfast—it was 12 o'clock. A second and third visit were equally unsuccessful: the secretary was still absent, and there was no person attached to his department who could give me any information.

Such was the condition of affairs, when, on the occasion of my fourth visit, the secretary and chief being still at Turin, I made my wants known to the porter who had answered my inquiries, and whose intelligence was evidently of no common order. Apprised of these, he proceeded to inform me that he thought there was a gentleman in an office on the upper floor of the ci-devant convent, who might be able to give me precise information. Accordingly, furnished with his name, after having threaded several labyrinthine passages, I discovered his office. He was at his post—received me very courteously, and after some delay—for he was not quite sure where copies of the reports were to be found—kindly placed one in my hands.

Those who have been engaged in a long hunt for a rare book, which has resulted in finding it on perhaps a small book-stall in an obscure alley, will best appreciate the delight that I felt when I became possessed of the document, a translation of the principal portion of which is subjoined. And, if my readers share my opinion respecting its great interest, they will agree with me that it is most extraordinary that its existence should not have been well known in Florence, at least by the educated class among whom my inquiries were made. We might almost be disposed to believe that Byron's lines—

> Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar,
> Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore,

are still applicable to the citizens of this poet's native town. For what boots it erecting a colossal monumental statue of the immortal author of the "Divina Commedia," if they are entirely ignorant of facts which should stir them deeply.

As my little history may entail criticism, it is right to add that, although the report bears the date of the 12th of June, 1865, it was not printed until the autumn of last year, and, moreover, that it has not passed through a publisher's hands.

Let us now turn to the report itself. It is preceded by the following preface:—"Referring to the solemn and almost miraculous rediscovery of the remains of Dante on the 27th May, 1865, the Minister of Public Instruction, by command of his Majesty the King of Italy, declares and appoints Commendatore Conte Giovanni Gozzadini, Conte Zasponi, Syndic of Ravenna, Commendatore Vanucci, Commendatore Professor Giuliana, Cavaliere Professore Paganucci, Conte Cappi, Librarian of the Public Library of Ravenna, to be his Majesty's Commissioners, and further appoints Conte Gozzadini President. These are to act in concert with the municipality of the city of Ravenna, which was a loving mother to the Alighieri family in time of trouble. And they are, moreover, hereby desired to draw up a report of their labors, preceded by a copy of their official instructions."

"*Instructions to the Commissioners Appointed to Inquire Into and Verify the Facts Relating to the Rediscovery of the Bones of Dante.*

"To collect, as far as possible, all information, whether written or traditional, relating to the sepulchre of Dante, and to the incidents connected with the burial or removal of his remains between the years 1321 and 1677, inclusive.

"To ascertain whether the bones of Dante were removed in 1677 from the sepulchre in which they were placed by the Frati Minori, and if so, to discover the locality to which they were conveyed.

"To examine the wooden chest in the Braccioforte sepulchral chapel, said to contain the bones of Dante, particularly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the chest bears any marks by which it may be referred to the year 1677, or to any other year.

"To ascertain, as far as possible, whether the human bones in the above chest are such as might have belonged to a man who ceased to live at the age when Dante died, and to examine with great minuteness the cranium, and compare it with the cast taken from the mask of Dante bequeathed by the Marquis Torrigiani to Florence, and preserved in the Royal Uffizi Gallery.

"The Commissioners are, moreover, invited and authorized to make any further investigations within or without the above sepulchral chapel, which may be at all likely to throw further light on the particular subject of this inquiry, due care being at the same time taken that no investigations be made without the full concurrence of the municipality of Ravenna."

Report of the Commission appointed to verify the facts connected with the rediscovery of the bones of Dante.

The Commissioners appointed to examine and verify the facts connected with the rediscovery of the bones of Dante assembled on the morning of the 6th of June, 1865, in Ravenna, when they were most courteously received by the honorable municipality of that town, all the members of which testified the most ardent desire to assist their inquiries by every means in their power.

All historians, biographers, commentators, and writers of epitaphs agree in stating that Dante Alighieri died in Ravenna, on the 14th of September, 1321, and was honorably interred in *arca lapidea*, near the Church of the Frati Minori; the epitaph attributed to Giovanni del Virgilio, which has been reproduced with others of a later date, having been placed over his tomb. This sepulchre, erected by Guido Novello da Polenta, appears to have been only provisional, as it was intended to replace it by another in all respects more worthy to contain the remains of the divine poet; but Guido, having been expelled from Ravenna, and dying young, was unable to carry out his noble intentions. Under these circumstances, in 1483, Bernardo Bembo, at that period prætor in Ravenna for the republic of Venice, ordered Pietro Lombardi to make a marble monument in honor of the poet, the front of which bore a basso-relievo of Dante, with a new epitaph. The ravages of time having greatly injured this monument, it was restored and redecorated in 1692, at the expense of the city of Ravenna, by the investigation of the Florentines Domenico Maria Corsi, Cardinal Legate of Emilia, and Giovanni Salviati, Pro-Legate. Lastly, in 1780, the Cardinal Legate, Luigi Valenti Gonzaga, ordered the small temple which still stands to be erected, in which the sculpture by Pietro Lombardi is preserved.

This simple history of the first tomb of Dante gave rise to a long discussion, with the view of testing its accuracy, and eliciting, if possible, further details. None, however, of any great moment were brought to light.

How long the poet's remains, which were assuredly deposited with great care in the first tomb prepared for them by Guido Novello, remained in their resting-place, is uncertain. It is probable, however, that a few years subsequent to 1321 they were privately removed, prior to the arrival in Ravenna of Cardinal Bertrando del Poggetto, Legate of Pope John XXII, at Bologna, who had come for the avowed purpose of barbarously disinterring, excommunicating, and burning the remains of Dante. These projects were, however, happily frustrated by the Florentines Pino della Tosa and Ostagio da Polenta, who boldly came forward as champions of Dante's fame. When the apprehensions arising from Pope John's designs had subsided, the remains of Dante were probably replaced in the monument erected for them by Bembo, in which they remained until new apprehensions induced the friars of San Francisco to remove the precious treasures again, which shed lustre on their convent. This removal took place in 1519, at which period the Florentines petitioned Pope Leo X to exercise his papal authority to cause Dante's remains to be transferred to their city; and as this Pope was a Florentine, and a member of the powerful house of the Medici, and Michael Angelo had, moreover, offered to erect a suitable monument, in an honorable locality, to the poet, in Florence, the friars of San Francisco had the more reason to apprehend that the remains of Dante would be abstracted.

Whether the latter were replaced in the sepulchre restored by Cardinal Corsi seems to be questionable, for it appears that fierce quarrels prevailed between the Frati Minori and the Commune of Ravenna respecting jurisdiction over the tomb. The enmity between these bodies was so great, that when the commune wished to restore the sepulchre, they were under the necessity of sending thirty-two policemen to protect the workmen engaged in the task. Thus protected, the sepulchre was finally completed in 1692. It then appears to have been securely closed, encircled by an iron railing, and the key of the door committed to the keeping of the heads of the communes. And in order to assert their jurisdiction over the chapel containing the sepulchre, they caused the following inscription to be placed over the door:—"S. P. Q. R. jure et ære suo tamquam thesaurum suum munivit, instauravit, ornavit."

But, although the friars were in this instance beaten, they refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the commune of Ravenna, and stoutly maintained that the tomb of Dante was their exclusive property, their establishment having, as they stated, been granted the ground on which it stood in 1261, by the Archbishop Filippo Fontana, with the adjoining houses and gardens. They further appealed to Rome against the commune of Ravenna, alleging that the latter, by restoring the mausoleum, had violated their rights and ecclesiastical privileges. The question became still more involved in 1692, when a prisoner with two accomplices having escaped from prison, fled to the mausoleum, and, grasping the iron railing encircling it, claimed right of sanctuary. But having been seized by the police, and recommitted to prison, a question of privilege was raised, and referred to the Council of Ecclesiastical Immunity in Rome. The latter consulted Archbishop Raimondo Ferretti, who replied, on the 9th August, 1694, that Dante having been declared a heretic after his death, the place of his sepulture, though originally sacred, was now undoubtedly polluted, and consequently no longer possessed the privilege of sanctuary. The friars endeavored to upset this decision by affirming that the chapel no longer contained Dante's bones. But the Archbishop would not allow this to be any reason why the place should be entitled to ecclesiastical immunity. Be this as it may, it is evident that the friars were greatly interested in keeping the remains of Dante rigidly concealed, apprehending that they might fall into unsafe and unworthy hands. It also further appears that in 1780, when Cardinal Valenti Gonzaga erected the superstructure of the small temple of Pietro Lombardi, the tomb was solemnly opened, in order to re-establish the fact whether it contained Dante's remains. The result of the examination is not clear, for, according to the obscure language of a contemporary historian, there was found that which made doubt no longer necessary (*vi si rinvenne cio che era necessario per non dubitarne*)—words which admit of two interpretations. However, it is to be observed that constant traditions maintained that Dante's bones were no longer in his sepulchre; and this is confirmed by a manuscript note lately found in a book, which there is evidence to prove was written at the close of the last century. This note states that at that period the tomb of Dante was opened, and nothing found within. This, observe the Commissioners, is unwelcome information, and if no steps have since been taken to verify the statement, it was probably because there was an unwillingness to accept as certain so painful a truth.

Happily, however, we now pass from this region of doubts, and are able to cast clear light on the remainder of our interesting history.

The city of Ravenna, having resolved on celebrating the sixth centenary of Dante's birth, good fortune brought a circumstance to light which created a sensation, and the more so, as it occurred only a few days before the inauguration of the monument erected to the poet's honor in Florence. With the view of increasing the interest in Dante's tomb, the municipality of Ravenna determined on removing the wall adjoining the chapel of Braccioforte. By its removal the tomb would become isolated, and thus better seen. Accordingly the work of demolition was commenced on the 27th of May last year, and had not proceeded long, when from a recess within a closed door in the wall tumbled a rude wooden chest, which flying open as it came to the ground, disclosed human bones and inscriptions on the inner as well as outer sides of the chest, to the effect that the remains were those of Dante.

The discovery having been communicated to the authorities of Ravenna, a searching examination was made of the chest and its contents, and these having been carefully noted, the chest was confided to the charge of a detachment of the National Guard, with whom it remained until the Royal Commissioners went to Ravenna. Before, however, proceeding to examine the chest and its contents, the Commissioners resolved on having the ancient sepulchre of Dante opened. This was effected on the morning of the 7th June, in the presence of the Syndic of Ravenna, and all the municipal authorities of that town, and a deputation of those of Florence. The result was that the tomb was only found to contain, according to the evidence of the chief surgeon, Cavaliere Giovanni Puglioli, and Doctor Claudio Bertozzi, two phalanges of a hand and one of a foot, with some fragments of laurel-leaves mingled with organic remains in a state of powder. The bones and the latter substances were carefully collected, and placed by the Syndic of Ravenna in the hands of the President of the Commission, in order that they might be submitted to more detailed examination and chemical analysis, and the sepulchre was then carfully closed.

The very small results arising from the opening of this tomb, which, it is stated, occupied from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, rendered it the more necessary to make a careful examination of the bones discovered on the 27th May in the chest. Accordingly, on the 11th June, in the presence of the same parties who had witnessed the opening of the sepulchre, the chest and bones were submitted to a most careful examination, with the following results:—The chest was of such rude workmanship as to render it evident that it had been made by a person wholly unskilled in the art of carpentry; one of the sides measured 77·5 centimetres, while the opposite side, which should have been of the same length, only measured 74·8 centimetres. The two inscriptions were not cut in the centre of the superficies of the sides of the chest, but were placed in irregular positions. That on the outside is as follows:—

DANTIS OSSA
A ME FRE. ANTONIO SANTI
HIC POSITA
ANO 1677 DIE 18 OCTOBRIS.

The other inscription within the chest runs thus:—

DANTIS OSSA
DENUPER (*sic*) REVISA 3A IUNIJ.
1677.

The first inscription is in larger characters than the second, but the letters are not so deeply cut; both inscriptions, however, have evidently been graven by the same hand. The characters of the two inscriptions were also found to be, in almost all respects, similar to those in a book written by the same Fre. Antonio Santi preserved in the archives of the municipality. The identity of the characters is very apparent in the small as well as large letters, but especially in the capital D's, which in the book as well as in the inscriptions within and without the chest, consist, so to speak, of three portions, being, according to three persons from Bologna, Bergamo, and Ravenna skilled in writing, the work of the same hand.

Thus we have the strongest evidence that Italy is indebted to this Frate Santi for the preservation of Dante's remains; for he it was who, at a time of impending danger, had placed the precious bones in a locality where they would be safe.

The Commissioners were, therefore, very naturally extremely desirous of ascertaining who this Frate Santi was. Their researches, which were long and laborious, showed that his parents were Leonardo and Elisabetta Ingoli; that he was born on the 3d August, 1644, in Ravenna; became a member of the Frati Minori, and that in 1677, when he placed the chest within the wall, he was Chancellor of the Convent of San Francisco. The archives of this establishment contain his official signature as Chancellor to capitulary documents between 1672 and 1679. Subsequently Frate Santi was elected guardian or head of his convent.

The Commissioners draw especial attention to the fact, that between the 19th May and 20th June, 1677, and between the 3d and 20th October of the same year, there are no official records showing that the chapter of the convent met during those periods, and they deduce from this fact the inference, that the abstraction of Dante's remains from their original sepulchre, and placing them in their new resting-place, was a secret known only to Santi and a few other persons; the more likely to be kept, as no meetings of the chapter were held at the time when the poet's remains were removed.

We now come to one of the most interesting parts of the report—the examination of the bones found in the chest. This appears to have been made with great care and skill, the Commissioners having had the assistance of the highest anatomical authorities.

The bones, they state, are those of a robust adult male, rather advanced in manhood. Exteriorly, they are rather black, presenting the appearance that bones generally have when long enclosed in metallic, marble, or wooden receptacles. Their texture has not undergone any remarkable alteration, and what is even more surprising is the fact that, with the exception of the round-headed articulations at the extremity of certain long bones, and in some localities of the cranium, no important change from time or damp is apparent.

It was found that the bones, compared with a perfect human skeleton, wanted precisely those portions which were found in the original sepulchre; and it was further noticed that the hue of the surface of those phalanges was similar to that of the bones found in Frate Santi's wooden chest. The length of the skeleton was one metre and fifty-five centimetres. If to this length be added that of the soft parts, such as the cartilages, etc., of the human subject when living, it follows that the bones were those of a man of middle stature. The weight of the bones, without the head, was four kilogrammes and 150 grammes; the cranium weighed 730 grammes.

Examination of the skeleton of the trunk, and of the four extremities, showed that the clavicles were considerably curved—due to the resistance of the humeri and scapulars—as were also the bones of the thigh, legs, and feet. The sacrum was found joined to the first portion of the coccyx. The femurs were forty-four centimetres and five millimetres long.

As might be expected, the portion of these osseous remains which engaged the greatest attention, and were subject to the most detailed examination, was the cranium, which in all human skeletons must be considered the most noble portion, as being the seat of the brain, always regarded by anatomists as closely connected with the thinking organs of man. In order to ascertain the probable weight of this organ, the cavity which enclosed the brain was filled with grains of rice, which weighed one kilogramme and 420 grammes, equal to 3·1319 pounds avoirdupois. Very accurate measurements were made of various parts of the cranium, the principal only of which are subjoined. The diameter from the occiput to the frontal bone was thirty-one centimetres and seven millimetres; the transverse diameter, taken between the ears, thirty-one centimetres and eight millimetres; and the vertical diameter fourteen centimetres.

The periphery of the cranium, measured along two lines starting respectively from points on each side of the most projecting part of the occipital protuberance, and terminating at the nasal protuberance, was fifty-two centimetres and five millimetres.

Particular attention is drawn in the Report to the circumstance that the upper jaw had been furnished with only two incisors (the central incisors) instead of four, and that the right last molar tooth had not been naturally developed.

Various prominences were extremely conspicuous on Dante's skull; one in particular was remarkable for its great size. It was situated near the middle and upper part of the frontal bone, and was of longitudinal form. Though not acknowledging themselves to be disciples of Gall or Spurzheim, the Commissioners draw particular attention to these prominences, and state that, according to the laws of phrenology, Dante largely possessed the organs of benevolence, religion, veneration, independence, self-esteem, pride, conscientiousness, mechanical design, sculpture, and architecture.

Finally, the Commissioners declare with justifiable pride, that Dante's skull denotes the highest order of brain power, being precisely similar in conformation to the skulls of those individuals who have held supreme dominion over the minds of men, and have been the true masters of mankind.

In order to enable the public to see the honored remains of Dante, the Commissioners and authorities of Ravenna directed that they should lie in state, efficiently protected by glass.

Accordingly, on the 25th June, which was Sunday, they were exposed to public view in the Bracciotorte Chapel, and it was the opinion of all those who had the high privilege of gazing on the head of the author of the "Divina Commedia," that it possessed all the physical features of the highest intellectual organization. And as it cannot be our privilege to look on this relic of surpassing interest, it will be satisfactory to our readers, and especially to those who have been in Florence, or who purpose visiting that fair city, to be informed that the mask of the illustrious poet preserved in the Uffizi Gallery, to which allusion has been made, has been found on most careful comparison to be in all respects similar in configuration to the cranium discovered in the wooden chest at Ravenna. The length of the nasal bones agreed precisely, and the same remark applies to all other parts which admitted of measurement.

Thus, although, as the Commissioners observe, some circumstances in connection with Dante's original sepulchre have yet to be made clear, especially as regards its early history, there is no doubt whatever the human remains they examined were the genuine and sacred bones of Dante.

I trust that the reader ere this has come to the conclusion that the report from whence the foregoing particulars have been drawn is one of rare and surpassing interest. The discovery of any portion of Dante's remains at a time when Italy was about to honor his memory by commemorating the sixth centenary of his birth with great pomp and solemnity may be indeed regarded, in the words of the Commissioners, as almost miraculous; but when we find that among those remains is the head of Italy's immortal poet, the discovery may well be considered as one of the most interesting that has ever been made.

For that head belonged to a man who, six centuries ago, when Italy was torn by political factions, each ambitious for power, and all entirely unscrupulous as to the means employed to obtain it, labored with untiring zeal to bring about Italian unity; yet whose patriotism met no other reward than exile, how bitterly felt appears from those heart-rending lines in the "Paradise:"—

> Si come sa di sale
> Lo pane altrui, e com' è duro calle
> Lo scendere e'l salir per l'altrui scale.

But even more interesting is the knowledge that this head, so wonderfully preserved, was that of one of the most divinely inspired poets that the world has seen.—*Cornhill Magazine for June.*

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PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing a FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

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J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa.,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists 6 18s13t

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of about—

2197 Great Coats,	947 Trowsers,
1524 Dress Coats,	1689 Shirts,
310 Jackets (assorted),	525 Drawers.
269 Sack Coats,	

And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:—

Stoves,	Fire Hose,
Heaters,	Hose Couplings,
Ranges,	Hose Pipe,
Cauldrons,	Hose Nozzles,
Cooking Utensils,	Ladders,
Stove Pipes,	Cotton Paulins,
Elbows,	Steam Pump,
Lanterns,	Platform Scales,
Knives,	Wheelbarrows,
Trunks,	Iron Bedsteads,
Bath Tubs,	Wooden Benches,
Bridles,	Spades,
Halters,	Zinc,
Riding Saddles,	Old Iron,
Brushes,	Rope (assorted),
Seven Hose Carriages,	Packing Boxes,
One Hand Fire-engine,	

With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woollen and Cotton Rags.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
7 10 7t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over, all 50 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder—inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER,"

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 36 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 136 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats, now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

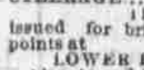
Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SHIPPING.



HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"IBERNIA,"	"COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA,"	"CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA,"	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS........................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE........................$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

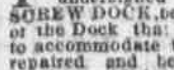
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.



FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO set in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 1 11

THE CHAMBERS-NEILL IMBROGLIO.

Rev. Mr. Neill's Rejoinder to Rev. Mr. Chambers.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

As Rev. John Chambers has at last chosen a respectable paper as the medium through which to proclaim his high and unimpeachable *veracity*, and to attack me for a few loyal sentiments uttered in a sermon preached in his pulpit July 24, 1864, it may, perhaps, be well to give the facts, that your readers may judge for themselves how much credence they are to give to his "simple statement of facts in the case."

Take, then, his first statement: "When about leaving home in the summer of 1864, I called upon him to *engage his services* for one or two Sabbath mornings." Let us see how near this prodigy of consistency approaches to the truth. Just previous to the time referred to, I received a note from my nephew, then a member of his church, as follows:—

DEAR UNCLE:—Mr. Chambers has desired of me that I should request you to preach for him during his absence from the city. Please reply, and let me know your decision.

Yours affectionately, J. NEILL.

To which I replied as follows:—

DEAR NEPHEW.—Your request for me to preach for Mr. Chambers during his absence from the city is received, and for the following reason I must decline. I am not willing to occupy any pulpit which is prostituted to the interests of a Rebellion, inaugurated and persisted in for the maintenance of human slavery. Your affectionate uncle,

JAMES NEILL.

Next day my nephew called to know if I would consent to preach in the church if the elders and trustees would unite in a written request to that effect. To which I replied, "If *they* desire it I will do it, waiving the formality of a written request." Mr. Chambers was informed that I had consented, and then *for the first time* he called to see me, not to "engage" or "employ" or "hire," but to thank me for consenting.

On July 26 I received the following note:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

REV. JAMES NEILL:—

Rev. and Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the First Independent Church, Broad street, Philadelphia, take occasion to thank you most sincerely for the sermon delivered by you on last Sabbath, July 24, 1864, in the absence of our pastor, the Rev. John Chambers.

Desiring that others may participate in the pleasure and profit afforded by your discourse upon this occasion, we respectfully and earnestly request a copy of the same for publication.

Trusting that you will comply with our request,

We remain yours, very truly,

E. TRACY, GEORGE I. YOUNG, CHARLES D. SUPPLEE, GEORGE F. NAGLE, JOSEPH F. BILES, JAMES EVANS, R. S. WALTON, ROBERT LUTHER, FRANCIS NEWLAND, JOHN YARD, JR., R. H. HINCKLEY, CHARLES V. PAINTER, JAMES NEILL.

To which I replied as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.

E. TRACY, Esq., and others.

Dear Brethren:—Your esteemed favor of the 26th is at hand, asking a copy of the sermon preached on Sunday to your people for publication, and although I see nothing in it worthy of such notice, yet if you think it will serve the cause of Christ among you, I submit to your judgment, and herewith comply with your request. Your servant in Christ,

JAMES NEILL.

On the 29th the manuscript was handed to the printer, and August 10th the printed sermon was delivered. This brings us to his second "plain statement of facts," that "*within a week* from the time Mr. Neill preached in my church I received the printed sermon!" Here seventeen days had elapsed, and yet he says he had it at Bedford Springs, and that it "was on the next Sabbath gratuitously distributed in the church and on the street." How these statements can be in strict accordance with truth, your readers must determine.

Again he says—"The sermon *was filled* with sentiments he knew to be wholly adverse to all my opinions," and was "uncourteous." I acknowledge that under ordinary circumstances my regard for the established rules of courtesy would have deterred me from the expression of sentiments which I knew to be in conflict with those of the regular pastor; but all the circumstances of my country at that particular uncture were so extraordinary and perilous, that I could not permit a mere point of professional etiquette to prevent me from saying a word for the encouragement of the many patriotic worshippers who had long looked and waited for such a word in vain. Etiquette is a good thing at the right time and in the right place, but whenever its observance might be construed into an approval of treason against the best Government God ever gave to man, I beg to say that I shall trample down its rules without a moment's hesitation, and maintain my position as a patriot. Yet, after all the indignant bluster of this reverend sympathizer, there are but *forty lines* in the whole sermon to which he takes exception, and which in his personal interview he pronounced to be false. Here is the paragraph:—

War is sometimes necessary to accomplish the divine purposes, and men engaged in it are serving their generation by the will of God as fully as when in the most solemn duties of the secret closet. Think you that Joshua, the commander-in-chief of the forces of Israel, was serving his generation by the will of God less, while, with drawn sword at the head of his army, he was pursuing the Amalekites across the plain, than Moses and Aaron and Hur praying on the mountain top for success? No; they were all engaged in the same divinely sanctioned work. Was Washington not serving his generation as fully, and in as perfect accordance with the will of God, when he was leading his yeomanry to victory over the well-disciplined armies of Great Britain, and buying with blood this rich inheritance for us and for our children, as when at Valley Forge, with sheathed sword, he knelt in the woods to pray for the Divine blessing on his well-meant efforts? What he was to this nation, David was to the Jewish—its deliverer and best ruler. And think you that the men who have sacrificed as comfortable homes as ours, and are out to-day on the march, or in the battle line with Grant and Sherman and others, to suppress this unrighteous Rebellion, and redeem our land from the foul stains of slavery, are serving their generation less by the will of God, while in this great work, than we who to-day sit in our quiet homes and worship in this beautiful temple? No! no! they are struggling to perpetuate the best system of government ever bestowed upon a people, and to restore that banner, the stars and stripes, as the last and most glorious emblem of disenthralment and elevation, to every portion of the revolted States; and for this work, our children and our children's children will imitate our example in saying that they served their own generation, and every future generation to the end of time, as none but our revolutionary fathers ever did.

What is there in this at which any one but a traitor, or one sympathizing with treason, can take offense?

Is it true or false that Joshua served his generation in routing the Amalakites, and that Washington was doing the will of God while leading our armies to victory and our country to independence? Yet these are the very doctrines taught in his own sermon, from which you quoted a few days since, and which Mr. Chambers reiterated during the war with Mexico. But when we come to Grant's victories and Sherman's march through the garden of slavery, from Atlanta to the sea, his righteous indignation waxes hot at the unholy war which ground the Divine institution to powder under its feet. Had we rejoiced over the fall of Fort Sumter, or never prayed for the success of our arms, no doubt we should have been in perfect unison with the reverend gentleman, who so thoroughly loathes the idea of ministers mixing in politics, and yet in the same article proclaims himself a lifelong Democrat of the Calhoun and Breckinridge school, and in full sympathy with the stern statesman of Fortress Monroe.

Then again, in giving what he calls a statement of a conversation had with me in presence of *his friend*, he says, "He had no knowledge of the publication in reference to this matter in the *Sunday Mercury*." Will the public believe this to be so? Who but the friend of Mr. Chambers could have furnished the misrepresentations published in that paper? Is it at all probable that they were not submitted to his inspection before they were given to the public? Doubtful!

As it respects the pay, I have to repeat just what I said when I read the report of his sermon, and what I said to Mr. Chambers in presence of witnesses in his conversation with me, that *I had no recollection* of having received anything. Six days of the week were occupied with business cares, in which I was constantly receiving and disbursing such sums of money as rendered it impossible to keep the history of so meagre an amount alive in my memory for two years. Mr. Chambers claims to have given me twenty dollars, but if his memory is no better in this case than in his other "statement of facts," I am still at a loss to know what has become of the other ten dollars over which he grieves so much, as I almost fear to accept his statement after the errors in his short article of last Saturday, without the presence of a "*friend as a witness*."

With his allusion to Greeley, Garrison, Beecher, and Banks I have nothing to do; they will probably survive it. And as to his political creed and status, both have long been understood by the public; and if, as the result, he complains of the absence of that kindly feeling and sympathy that once greeted him everywhere, he must find the cause of it in that worst form of "Democracy," an "uncompromising States rights constitutional Union man."

JAMES NEILL.

[Having allowed the use of our columns to Mr. Chambers, we have thus extended the same courtesy to Mr. Neill, and with this article the controversy is closed. Our readers will draw their own conclusions now that they have heard both gentlemen.—ED. TELEGRAPH].

General Sheridan on National Affairs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has had an interview with General Sheridan, reports that the latter expressed himself as follows:—

"He said there was an undoubted change for the worse in the attitude of the South within the last six months, and bad symptoms appeared to be increasing. It now looked as if these infatuated people were about once more to precipitate their own misfortune. Nothing could have been more considerate than the disposition of the nation towards its defeated foes, even in the heat of passion and flush of victory, and had the Rebels only manifested a temper correspondingly reasonable, as, indeed, was very natural to be expected after such chastisement, there could have been no further difficulty. The South evidently had no statesmen, else so plain a problem would not continue to be so bungled. For it should be clear that no class, once set free, can long remain disfranchised; and as they ought to have forestalled their foes in giving freedom to that class in war, so afterwards common sense ought to have prompted at least the later prudence of making allies in peace of those with whom they are bound henceforth to live. Instead, however, it appeared certain the Rebels had learned nothing from experience, and would, in fact, drive their only chance into unfriendly hands. The safety of the public peace and of the private rights of Union men in the South still require the mediation of a sufficient military force, and if called upon to give his testimony, it should be, the United States troops ought not yet to be removed from the South."

A Change of Costumes in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* for June 28 says:—

"Court suits were dispensed with for members of the House of Commons at the Speaker's dinner last night for the first time. And Mr. Bright, in a plain black suit, made his first appearance at the Speaker's dinner-table, as did Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. J. B. Smith, and others, like the American minister, also present, who did not take kindly to the costume of the worst period of English taste. This instance of the Speaker's courage may inspire the Lord Chamberlain to propose some reasonable amendments of costume for the consideration of the Queen. As the garments of George the Second's time have been changed in the army and navy, and other services, civilians should be permitted to exchange frills, bag-wigs, swords, and knee-breeches for a costume more consistent with the fashions of the time."

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Pateat,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 18.

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THE WEST PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF

FORTY FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 11 12 14 16 18 20 21 TREASURER.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. G. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FIFTH EDITION

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL

A. W. RANDALL APPOINTED THIS MORNING.

INTERNAL TAX BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate A. W. Randall, now First Assistant Postmaster General, to be Postmaster-General, in the place of Denison, resigned. No other resignations of Cabinet officers had been received by the President up to noon to-day.

The internal tax bill, covering 150 large sheets of parchment, was presented to the President yesterday, and received his approval.

U. S. Senate.

(*Continued from Fourth Edition.*)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Grimes (Iowa) moved to postpone the public land bill till next December.

Pending the discussion on the above motion, the morning hour expired, and the bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Enthusiastic Reception of the General on the Route to Boston—Grand Ovation at the "Hub"—Great Desire of Soldiers to See their Old Commander—He Makes Short Speeches, Tosses Smiles at the Ladies, and Takes Tea at the Revere House—His Movements To-day, Etc.

BOSTON, July 13.—General W. T. Sherman arrived in this city this afternoon from Norwalk, Conn., and received a most enthusiastic reception from the people of the "Hub." He left Norwalk early in the morning, and came through on the express, stopping only at Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Palmer, West Brookfield, and Worcester, at all of which places he was besieged by crowds for speeches, and was heartily cheered. At New Haven he visited Yale, and spoke briefly to the collegians. He also visited the Merchants' Exchange, where he addressed the merchants and business men. It was thought best to have the General and his party—which consisted of the General's brother and wife, Judge Sherman, General T. Kilby Smith, Colonel S. M. Bowman (of General Sherman's staff), Miss Maria Sherman, and Miss Kate Willock, the former a daughter, and the latter a niece of the General—leave the cars at Longwood, three miles from Boston, so that he might dodge the tremendous crowd which would be sure to be at the depot in the city. Accordingly, at Longwood they left the train at about 5 o'clock. Here Mayor Lincoln was waiting with other members of the City Government, a full escort of mounted military, consisting of the Lancers and Dragoons, and a mixed crowd. Mayor Lincoln formally received General Sherman, in a speech full of just compliments and allusions to his triumph during the Rebellion. The General replied briefly, stating that he had been in Boston twenty years ago, and was glad to be here again.

The party took seats in the elegant barouche, and a triumphant procession was formed, which marched through Brookline and Roxbury to the city, and thence through the many fine streets at the south and west end to the Revere House, where the same rooms occupied by General Grant and suit, during their visit last August had been engaged for him.

The streets were packed full of people, whose voices gave utterance of their deep regard for and appreciation of the hero of Atlanta, "and a good many other places," as an old soldier said.

The barouche in which the General rode was drawn by four highly-spirited white horses, and around it a crowd pressed continually to get a glimpse of his features. He rode with his head uncovered, and tossed smiles here and there, and waved his handkerchief to the many beautiful ladies who waved theirs to him.

In front of the Revere House an immense crowd was gathered, who, after the General had entered the hotel, called loudly and persistently for a speech. Finding that they would not give him peace until he had said something, he appeared upon the balcony with Mayor Lincoln, who introduced him. There was a great hurrah and hubbub when the General bowed after the Mayor's introduction, which did not stop for some time. In the crowd were many soldiers who had followed General Sherman, and who idolized him. These could not repress their joy at seeing their old commander again, and cheered to the fullest extent of their lungs, and pushed and tugged to get a nearer view of the General. Quiet was not by any means restored when General Sherman began to speak, but after he had said a word or two the noise ceased. He spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF BOSTON.—I am indebted to you a hundred times for this call, and I hope you will pardon me for saying but little at this time. I can tell you nothing which I have not told you already. (Cheers. 'We know you.") I am a little cautious when I get among strangers. If you will give me time I will reconnoitre a little, when I will speak my mind more freely. I have no reason to expect so much attention, and if you will pardon me to-night, and let me take a little rest—for I have been five nights without sleep—I will be glad to meet you at any time and in any manner your Mayor may think best. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of his speech the General and his friends took tea in private apartments provided for them, and in the evening he was the guest of the Union Club on Park street.

To-morrow he will visit the city and State buildings and the suburban cities. In the evening he will be serenaded by the band of the Thirty-third Regiment, which was with him on his march through Georgia.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CARD.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE

Had Seven Horses insured in the

Great Eastern Horse Insurance Company,

No. 168 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,

And one of them died on the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and we gave notice at the Office at 9 A. M. on Monday morning, and at 2 P. M. of said day we received one hundred dollars the amount in full insured. We deem this statement simple justice to the Company.

HARDIN & THOMAS,
FORTY-FOURTH and WALNUT Streets,
7 12 4t5p West Philadelphia.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 29 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

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LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

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PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

AUCTION SALES.

BY POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 South FRONT and No. 29 LETITIA Street.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, NOS 129, 131 and 133 South WATER Street, AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, July 18, 1866,

At 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold all that desirable and well built Warehouse, Nos. 129, 131, and 133 South Water street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, containing in front on Water street 75 feet, and in depth 58 feet, more or less, to an alley leading by two alleys on to Delaware avenue. The improvements, which have been recently made, are of the most substantial character, calculated for the heaviest storage, and in view of the prospective value of the property, arranged to make three valuable stores. The floors are well supported by iron pillars and girder; the cellar floors are bricked, and the foundations substantially relaid. There are two fails; and the present storage capacity is about 1800 hogsheads of sugar, which can be increased 600 hogsheads by an additional floor, for which there is ample room. The improvements having been made with that in view. The building insures first-class; and as a permanent investment is worthy the attention of capitalists. A mortgage of $12,000 may remain if desired. 7 14 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 450 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. ETC. By Catalogue,

On Wednesday,

July 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of desirable goods for present sales. 7 14 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 6

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

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For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

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GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at ridiculously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 16 5p

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
6 14 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

EXCURSIONS.

THIRD ANNUAL EXCURSION

TO

ATLANTIC CITY,

BY

Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F.,

WITH

PHILOMATHEAN LODGE, No. 10,

OF GERMANTOWN,

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

The Band of the 114th Regiment, (Collis' Zouaves) has been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS $1 25
CHILDREN ..... 65 CENTS

Can be had at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 6 o'clock precisely.

The general satisfaction given by No. 155 on their two former Excursions to Atlantic City, is the best recommendation that can be given to those who desire to have a day's pleasure at the sea-shore. 1t*

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO WHITE AND GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Round trip tickets good until November 1. Sold at greatly reduced rates, Via NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT RIVER, and VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., and return via Springfield, Bellows Falls, and Stowe.....Fare, $30 00

Philadelphia to Newport, Vt., via Springfield; Newport to outlet Lake Memphremagog; outlet to Sherbrook; Sherbrook to Quebec; Quebec to Montreal, via rail or steamer; Montreal to New York and Philadelphia, via Springfield.....Fare $37 25

Philadelphia to Crawford House and return, via Springfield White River Junction, Newport, Wells River, and Littleton.....Fare, $42 25

Philadelphia to Profile House and return.. Fare, $39 25

Philadelphia to Burlington via Albany and Saratoga; Burlington, to St. Albans; St. Albans to New York; Philadelphia via Bellows Falls and Springfield, Fare, $25.

Philadelphia to Burlington and return same as above via Lake George.....Fare, $28·00

Philadelphia to Mount Mansfield and return.....Fare, $26·00

Also, twenty other different routes

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, under Philadelphia Bank, and opposite the Custom House.

7 5 stuth6t N. VAN HORN, Agent.

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The steamer

"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40 and 5 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9rp wa

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Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

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Sun Hats, - - - 75 to $1·00
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1000 Bonnets Fanchon and Empire shape, just received from Eastern manufacturers, which we offer at 62 and 75 cents each. Call early. [6 16 1mrp

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FRENCH CORSETS

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Dusters, $2 25.
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A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED

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One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or case the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. In credible as this offer may seem, the proprietor know full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

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COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and this

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